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Thursday, March 28, 1974
Chaitra 7, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)

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CONTENTS

COLUMNS

No. 27. Thursday, March 28, 1974/Chaitra 7, 1896 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 486 to 492 1-29

Short Notice Question No. 4 30-36

Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 493 to 505 36-47

Unstarred Questions Nos. 4918 to 4995, 4997 to 5017, 5019 to 5080 and 5082 to 5086 47-179

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance

Reported decision of senior doctors in Delhi hospitals not to attend Out-Patient Departments 179-98

Question of Privilege against U.N.I. 199-203

Public Accounts Committee

Hundred and second and hundred fifth Reports . . . 203-204

Matter under rule 377

Reported atrocities committed by R. P. F. Personnel during recent disturbances in Bihar 204-10

Demands for Grants, 1974-75 –

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting . . . 210-312,314-30

Shri Piloo Mody 214-17

Shri Anantrao Patil 217-24

Shri B.S. Bhaura 224-30

Shri Shahsi Bhushan 231-35

Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi 236-40

Shri E.R. Krishnan 241-46

Shri Hari Singh 246-51

Shri N.K. Sanghi 251-58

Shri S.A. Shamim 258-70

Shri R.R. Sharma 270-77

*The sign † marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member

COLUMNS

Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao 278-81
Shri Banamali Patnaik 281-85
Shri Surendra Mohanty 285-91
Shri Paripoornanand Painuli 292-96
Shri Nageshwar Dwivedi 296-301
Shri H.N. Mukerjee 301-302
Shrimati Sahodrabai Rai 302-306
Shri B.V. Naik 306-310
Shri Madhu Limaye 314-20
Shri Dharam Bir Sinha 320-30

Statement *re.* Dissolution of Legislative Assembly of Union Territory of Pondicherry 312-313
Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha. 312

Statement *re.* Procurement and Pricing Policy of Wheat 330-34
Shri F.A. Ahmed 330-32

LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 28, 1974/Chaitra 7, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

इंडियन कापर कारपोरेशन के श्रमिकों की मांगें

*486 **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या इंडियन कापर कारपोरेशन वकम यूनियन, मऊभंडार ने मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड इंडियन कापर कम्पनकम मऊभंडार के मैनेजर को गत 26 फरवरी को कोई पन्द्रह सूत्री मांग-पत्र प्रषित किया है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है,

(ग) क्या यूनियन ने मांग पत्र के साथ प्रबन्धकों को हड़ताल का नोटिस भी दिया है और

(घ) यदि हां तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The demands include

(i) A minimum wage of Rs 350 at All India Price Index of 200 (Base-1960).

(ii) Revision of grades.

(iii) Modification of Incentive Schemes.

(iv) Promotion on the basis of seniority

(v) Improvement in the terms and conditions of service of Contractors' employees

(vi) Guaranteed supply of all essential commodities at subsidised rates

(vii) Reinstatement of one dismissed employee

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) Indian Copper Corporation Workers' Union Maubhandar is an unrecognised Union which is attempting to reopen a comprehensive settlement covering wages and terms and conditions of service signed by the Management with the recognised Unions viz Maubhandar Mazdoor Union and Mosaboni Mines Labour Union as recently as August, 1973 valid upto 31st August, 1975

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री उपाध्यक्ष महोदय क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के मऊभंडार स्थित मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड के अधीन काम करने वाले मजदूरों को पहले 195 रुपये वेतन मिलता था जब कि जमशेदपुर के मजदूरों को 200 रुपये वेतन मिलता था यानी उन से केवल 5 रुपये कम ? क्या यह भी सच है कि अब जबकि जमशेदपुर के मजदूरों को 325 रुपये प्रति-मास मिल रहे हैं मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड के मजदूरों को केवल 255 रुपये प्रति-मास मिलते हैं यानी 70 रुपये कम—पहले 5 रुपये कम मिलते थे और अब 70 रुपये कम मिलते हैं यदि हां, तो इस बड़े अन्तर का क्या कारण है ?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA Sir, the hon Member is not correct to say that the workers of the Maubhandar Factory are getting less wages than the workers of Jamshedpur

Factory. Although the wage they are getting is Rs. 267 which was worked out in the month of February, 1974, they are getting a house-rent allowance of Rs. 7 as well as a food subsidy of Rs. 36 which come to Rs. 310.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने गलत जवाब दिया है। फूड सबसिडी पहले भी मिलती थी, जब कि उन लोगों के वेतन में केवल 5 रुपये का फर्क था। सरकार ने यह कोई नई बात नहीं की है—कोई कृपा नहीं की है। फूड सबसिडी उन को पहले भी मिल रही थी और आज भी मिलती है। मंत्री महोदय ने ठीक जवाब नहीं दिया है। इस लिए वह ठीक जवाब दें।

मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि हम ने अगस्त में रेकगनाइज्ड यूनियन के साथ समझौता-वार्ता कर के सेवा-शर्तों के बारे में एक समझौता किया था, जो 1975 तक चालू रहेगा, और अभी जिस यूनियन ने मांगें पेश की हैं और हड़ताल का नोटिस दिया है, वह यूनियन—इंडियन कापर कार्पोरेशन वर्कर्ज यूनियन, मऊभंडार एक रेकगनाइज्ड, मान्यता-प्राप्त यूनियन नहीं है। क्या यह सच है कि कुछ दिन पूर्व, यानी रेकगनाइज्ड यूनियनों के साथ समझौते के बाद, मजदूरों का रेफ्रेंडम लिया गया था और ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० से सम्बन्धित इस इंडियन कापर कार्पोरेशन वर्कर्ज यूनियन के पक्ष में 74 फीसदी मजदूरों ने अपने मत दिये थे, यदि हां, तो क्या यह उचित है कि माइनारिटी की यूनियन के फैसले को बहुमत पर लादा जाये? यदि यह उचित नहीं है तो फिर इंडियन कापर कार्पोरेशन वर्कर्ज यूनियन के साथ वार्ता कर के विवाद को तय करने में क्या कठिनाई है?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : The recognition of the Indian Copper Corporation Workers Union was examined by the Bihar Standing Labour Committee in 1970 in accordance with the procedure prescribed in the Bihar Central Standing Labour Advisory Board's Regulation dated 11th March 1969. In January, 1971, the Joint Labour Committee of Bihar had intimated that the Indian Copper Corporation Workers Union had failed to get the prescribed support of the workers and hence they should not get recognition and that was why the Maubhandar Mazdoor Union should continue to be treated as the recognised union.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात का जवाब नहीं दिया है कि क्या ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० से सम्बन्धित यूनियन को 74 फीसदी वोट मिले या नहीं। क्या 74 फीसदी और 26 फीसदी वोट में मंत्री महोदय को कोई फर्क नहीं मालूम पड़ रहा है? जिस यूनियन को 74 फीसदी वोट मिले हैं, उस को तो रेकगनीशन नहीं दी जा रही है और उस से बातचीत नहीं की जा रही है और जिस यूनियन को 26 फीसदी वोट मिले हैं, उस को मान्यता दी गई है। मंत्री महोदय इस को सही बता रहे हैं। यह कहां का जनतंत्र है?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has made the point clear already. That should be enough

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : We have no information about when the poll took place

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : May I know how the scales of pay and emoluments compare with those paid to workers in Khetri and the Hindustan Copper Corporation?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : The wages cannot be comparable as between one place and another, because the cost of living differs from place to place. It is true that the cost of living at Khetri is much lower than that at Maubhandar, and that is why the wages there are slightly lower than those paid at Maubhandar.

Expenditure on P.O.Ws. repatriated to Pakistan

*487. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount that Government of India has spent on salary, pocket expenses and maintenance of the Pak POWs

who have already been repatriated to Pakistan, under each head, and

(b) whether the reciprocal figures of expenditure incurred by Pakistan on Indian POWs are also available and if so, the figures thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) The total expenditure incurred on Pakistani Prisoners of War and Civilians Under Protective Custody upto 31st January, 1974, as per compiled actuals, is Rs 32,36,92,000 00 approximately A statement containing details of this expenditure under various heads is laid on the Table of the House No separate statistics in respect of the expenditure incurred only on those Pakistani POWs who have already been repatriated to Pakistan, are, however, being maintained

(b) No, Sir We have not received any such figures from Pakistan

Statement

1	Advance of Pay	Rs	3 59 02 00 00
2	Movement	Rs	24 63 000 00
3	Clothing	Rs	23 43 000 00
4	Ordnance Stores	Rs	3 63 000 00
5	Rations	Rs	12 33 25 000 00
6	Medical Stores & Equipment	Rs	45 96 000 00
7	Amenities	Rs	1 34 000 00
8	Works carried out by MES for POW Camps	Rs	4 55 58 000 00
9	Rent and allied charges	Rs	55 63 000 00
10	Photography	Rs	1,74 000 00
11	Private letters	Rs	12 61 000 00
12	Pay and allowances and other expenditure on staff	Rs	9 07 78 000 00
13	Other items	Rs	1 11 32 000 00
	Total	Rs	32 36 92 000 00

SHRI N K SANGHI May I know the provisions under the Geneva Convention under which this expenditure can be claimed from the Pakistan Government ? I would also like to know the items under which our Government propose to claim the amounts from the Pakistan Government ? He has given 13 broad categories Which of these items are to be claimed, and has any formal claim been lodged with the Pakistan Government for reimbursement of this money ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA According to art 15 of the Third Geneva Convertion, there are three categories of expenditure about which arrangements have to be made between the country of origin and the detaining power and these are subject to mutual arrangements One is regarding advance of pay issued to prisoners of war according to art 60 The second is payments made in the country of origin to the prisoners of war which are debited to the prisoners account with the detaining power under art 63 of the Convention The third is payments made by the detaining power under art 68, that is, as compensation in respect of any injury or other disability arising out of work etc About the last two categories we have received no information from the Government of Pakistan As for the first category pay and allowances to prisoners of war the total compiled figure according to our compilation upto 31 January 1974 in respect of pay and allowances alone comes to Rs 3 59 02,000 We have taken up this matter with the Government of Pakistan and it is under correspondence

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Is the hon. Minister aware of a recent statement by Mr. Aziz Ahmed, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Pakistan, that Pakistan is not going to discuss any matter except the question of the 195 prisoners of war and have our Government made up their mind about this?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is a different question. It does not come under this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is very relevant. If that is settled, the expenditure is reduced.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI. In the background of this, since Pakistan has not even paid its debts to India after the partition of the country, how do Government propose to proceed in case Pakistan refuses to reimburse us on this account? Are they going to approach other international forums in such an event?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA. The views expressed by Mr. Aziz Ahmed may be his views; they are not the views of the Government of India. Our views have been made known. We have taken up this matter with the Government of Pakistan. We categorically say that the Government of Pakistan is committed to pay this amount of pay and allowances paid to the prisoners of war detained in India. Therefore, we have taken this up with the Government of Pakistan.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं--क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रेड-क्रास की मारफत या यूनाइटेड नेशन्ज की मारफत उन्होंने यह जानने का प्रयास किया है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार द्वारा भारतीय कैदियों पर कितना पैसा खर्च किया गया है? इन्होंने जो ब्यौरा दिया है उस में यह कहा गया है कि लम्बीर खींचने पर 1 लाख 74 हजार रुपया खर्च हुआ है, इस का ब्यौरा क्या है? वास्तव में यह तमाम रुपया बेकार खर्च हुआ है, अगर पहले ही इन को छोड़ देते तो यह खर्च बच सकता था--अब क्या मंत्री जी की तनख्वाह और भत्ते आदि में काटा जायेगा?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let us know whether it is coloured photograph also because the expenditure is very high.

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे जो कैदी से युद्धबन्दी पाकिस्तान में थे, उन के ऊपर क्या खर्चा हुआ है, इस बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है, लेकिन मैं एकत्रित कर के सभा पटल पर रख दूंगा।

जहां तक फोटोग्राफी का सवाल है मेरे पास यह सूचना नहीं है कि यह फोटोग्राफी कलर्ड है या ब्लैक-एण्ड-व्हाइट में है। लेकिन जो आवश्यकता पड़ती है और जिस ढंग से फोटोग्राफी हम आवश्यक समझते हैं--अपने काम के लिये, उसी प्रकार की फोटोग्राफी पर यह खर्च किया गया है. . .

श्री मधु लिमये : 1 लाख 74 हजार का ब्यौरा दीजिये।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : ब्यौरा आपको भेज दूंगा।

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY. Regarding the repatriation of the POWs, I want to know whether any discussions have taken place between Bangladesh and India regarding the expenditure incurred on the POWs.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA. We are keeping the Government of Bangladesh informed about all these matters.

Setting up Defence based industries

*488. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a scheme for the setting up of Defence based industries in various States during the financial year 1974-75;

(b) if so, the likely date by which the scheme would be finalised; and

(c) the broad outlines of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Government propose to set up a Propellant Factory at Itarsi to meet the increased requirements of Defence Production. It is likely to go into production in 1979.

There is another proposal for setting up a Special Steels Plant at Kanpur to meet the requirements of special steels for Defence Production. This project is, however, under review and the financial estimates are being worked out.

Government have decided to set up a plant for manufacture of certain range of Special Metals and Alloys required in aircraft, aeroengines, rockets, missiles, electronics and instrument industries. The Plant will be located at Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh. Agreements for transfer of production technology have been signed with three reputed foreign firms. The plant is likely to go in production by 1978.

There is a scheme for setting up ancillary industries around Production units under the Defence fold. Such industries have already been set up by Bharat Electronics, Bangalore and Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Hyderabad Division. The establishment of such units by the Bangalore, Nasik, Koraput and Lucknow Divisions of the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., Bangalore, Garden Reach Workshops, Calcutta and the Ordnance Factories at Jabalpur, is being progressed. It is, however, unlikely that any of these units will be set up in 1974-75.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: The statement of the Minister is very disappointing from the point of view of my State. May I just read out one sentence from a letter that the hon. Defence Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram, wrote to me in reply to my letter? The letter from the Defence Minister, dated 1st May, says:

> "I can assure you that the claims of Himachal Pradesh will be taken into consideration along with others when deciding upon the new units in the future."

This was his reply. While a new unit is proposed to be set up in Itarsi in Madhya Pradesh and some units have been sanctioned for some other places, may I know whether the claim of Himachal Pradesh is still kept pending?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : There is no claim as such of any State for defence-based industries, because the locations are decided upon after taking various factors of security and other things into consideration. What the Raksha Mantri had stated in his letter is perfectly valid. We will keep the view of the hon. Member and the claims of Himachal Pradesh will always be kept in view whenever we consider the location of defence factories anywhere. So, there is no question of not keeping the claims of Himachal Pradesh and the views of the hon. Member in view when such matters are considered.

The location of the propellant factory at Itarsi was decided about four years back, much before I came into the Defence Ministry or probably much before the hon. Member came into this House.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: In view of the beginning of the Fifth Five Year plan, may I ask the hon. Minister if he can give active and immediate consideration to Himachal Pradesh, since it is a State from where five per cent of the population is in the army and it is industrially backward, and the location of defence-based industries there will always help the ex-servicemen and also because Himachal Pradesh is a strategic State located on the borders of China?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I fully share the views of the hon. Member that the claims of Himachal Pradesh

should be kept in view and should be considered. It is perfectly a great tribute to the peasants of Himachal Pradesh that so many of them came to the armed forces and are doing excellent work there. These factors will always be kept in mind whenever we decide these matters.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Regarding this plant which is proposed to be set up in Hyderabad, may I know what are the countries in which these three foreign firms are located and from which production technology is going to be purchased for this plant? What are the countries? I do not want the names of the firms.

Secondly, what would be the foreign exchange involved in the payment for this technology?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The countries involved are France and West Germany. The total money that has been set out for this plant is approximately Rs. 25 crores. I do not have the break-up and the actual foreign exchange —I am speaking subject to correction— would be about Rs. 16 crores.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : I am sorry to have the reply of the Minister and to see that not a single defence-based industry has been set up in the State of Himachal Pradesh so far. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the promise given by the hon. Defence Minister, to give Himachal Pradesh its due in the matter of the establishment of defence-based industries, would be kept in view by the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : They have assured him.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : We want an assurance here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has already assured him a little while ago.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : I want to know whether it will be kept in mind while deciding about the establishment of defence-based industries in future.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I would invite the attention of the hon. Member to the last paragraph of the statement that I have laid on the Table of the House. It is not only that the Government of India are setting up the defence-based industries, but we are actively pursuing the scheme of setting up ancillary industries for defence industrial sector, and in this, the inhabitants and the entrepreneurs of Himachal Pradesh are most welcome to take interest. I can assure you that we shall give them fullest consideration in this and all help that is possible under this scheme, and many defence-oriented industries, under this scheme, can be set up in Himachal Pradesh.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : I would like to know from the Minister, what are the criteria, in Government's view, in setting up defence-based industries in a particular area. Secondly, I would like to know whether the Government of Tamil Nadu have sent any proposal requesting the Central Government to set up a new defence-based industry in Tamil Nadu. If so, what action has been taken thereon?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Sir, as I said, there are various considerations of security, which I would not like to spell out, which have to be taken into consideration while setting up defence-based industries. Apart from these considerations of security and other defence aspects, we take into consideration normal factors like raw material availability, transportation, electricity, water, availability of land, availability of man-power, the relative backwardness of the area and many other things of that kind. As far as the second part of the hon. Member's question is concerned, at present, I am not aware of any move by the Tamil Nadu Government or any formal offer by the Tamil Nadu Government, for setting up a defence-based industry in Tamil Nadu.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is true that many of the industries in the private sector, which undertake production of items required for defence purposes, are mopping up profits to the tune of 60—70 per cent, and if so, will they impose a ceiling of 10 to 15 per cent profit or in the alternative, will they be kept out of production of defence items?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How does this question arise?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This is about defence production. This is very much relevant.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKFR : The question relates to industries to be set up by the Defence Ministry. Anyway, you can reply

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Sir, I shall be grateful if the hon. Member gives me some information as to the industries which are mopping up 70—75 per cent of the profits. As far as my knowledge goes in this matter, I do not know of any instance, where this is being done. But, if it is true, we shall certainly take action to correct the situation. At the present moment, I have no information about this. If the hon. Member gives me the information, I shall certainly look into this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I will furnish the information that he has got.

Proposal to resume Radar Project

*489. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have got any proposal to resume Radar Project which was suspended in 1962; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The question apparently relates to the scheme for setting up of Tropo Scatter Communication System for linking up our radar bases with Air Defence Control Centres. This Scheme was adversely effected by the U.S. export embargo imposed in December, 1971, which has since been lifted in April, 1973 and is currently being implemented.

SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD : On a point of clarification. I presume the word used is 'affected' and not 'effected'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, what is the word used 'affected' or 'effected'?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : This is 'affected'. This has not been correctly spelt here.

SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD : Sir, in view of the fact that a lot of water has flown under the bridges of Jamuna since December 1971 and in view of the wide importance of the scheme for our air defence, why has not the Government gone to any other country for implementing this scheme?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We have made our own arrangements from our own indigenous technology to complete this arrangement. In the meantime, when the embargo was lifted by the United States, we decided to take advantage of this offer. Now we have started dealing with them again so that this vital and very important project can be completed.

SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD : May I know when this project is going to be completed and what is the total cost involved?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Stage I of the project was going on when this embargo was imposed. Now we have taken it up. I do not have the exact dates that have been set for the completion of the project. About the total cost, I will collect the information and lay it on the Table.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : I would like to know whether this radar project does not assume a special significance in view of the base that is being developed at Diego Garcia by the Americans, particularly if the planes begin to fly north? Therefore, may I know whether any steps will be taken to expedite it in line with the thinking of the hon. member that an alternative source of supply of technology or equipment can be explored, irrespective of the fact whether the USA, which is interested in Diego Garcia, supplies it or not?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Really this project is for the defence of northern borders and it would have no direct bearing on Diego Garcia. Nonetheless, this is a matter connected with the security of India. So, we will surely keep this fact in mind and implement this scheme as quickly as possible.

Implementation of Sirimavo-Shastri Pact about Indians in Sri Lanka

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*490. DR. H. P. SHARMA :
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position in regard to the implementation of the Sirimavo-Shastri Pact about Indians in Sri Lanka;

(b) how many persons of Indian origin have come to India after the recent talks of the two Prime Ministers; and

(c) the total number still left in Sri Lanka who have to come to India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

According to the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964, India is to accept for repatriation 525,000 persons together with their natural increase and Sri Lanka is to grant citizenship to 300,000 together with their natural increase, in an evenly phased manner over a period of 15 years, that is to say, by 1979. Because of various administrative difficulties the progress in the implementation of the Agreement was very slow until 1970. During our Prime Minister's visit to Sri Lanka in April 1973, it was, therefore, decided that the rate of repatriation should be increased by 10 per cent each year over the figure of 35,000 contemplated in the Agreement of 1964.

Up to the end of December 1973, 120,023 persons, including their natural increase of 16,185 had been repatriated to India. During the same period, 71,983 persons of Indian origin, including their natural increase of 12,652, had been granted Sri Lanka citizenship. From January 1 to March 16, 1974, 9,555 persons (inclusive of natural increase) have been repatriated to India. The corresponding figure of persons granted Sri Lanka citizenship is not yet available.

After the talks between the Prime Minister of India and Sri Lanka in the last week of January, 1974, 6,337 persons (inclusive of natural increase) had come to India till March 16, 1974.

Approximately 413,000 persons together with their natural increase are still to be repatriated to India under 1964 Agreement. In addition, 75,000 persons, together with their natural increase, will be repatriated under the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement of 1974.

DR. H. P. SHARMA : The statement giving the information about the latest position in regard to the implementation of the Pact states that 413,000 persons together with their natural increase are still to be repatriated. According to the 1964 agreement, India is to accept for repatriation 525,000 people. Of this, 120,000 have been repatriated. But it does not tackle the basic difficulty that has cropped up in the implementation of the Pact, i.e. only 400,000 people applied whereas 525,000 were expected to apply. What do you propose to do to solve the agonizing uncertainty about the fate of these 125,000?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : There is no uncertainty now because the 1964 agreement and the 1974 agreement combined finally decided the future of persons of Indian origin who are in Sri Lanka In the statement it has been clearly spelt out that so many persons will have to be repatriated and so many out of the persons of Indian origin would be granted Sri Lanka citizenship. So, there is no uncertainty whatsoever. There may be some difficulties in the actual procedural matters relating to implementation We are in touch with the Sri Lanka Government and I do not anticipate any difficulty in straightening out the procedural matters.

DR. H. P. SHARMA : The difficulty is still very much there. Only 400,000 have applied. Are you going to force another 125,000 to apply for Indian citizenship?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The ultimate number to be repatriated will be spread over the next 8 or 10 years. The number who have actually applied is enough to keep up the level of repatriation and also the level of granting citizenship right for a number of years. So, we should think of the bridges when we come to the stream and not so much ahead.

DR. H. P. SHARMA : About the fate of the remaining 75,000, is there any timelimit set for the implementation of this part of the agreement?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The process of implementation relating to the 75,000 mentioned in the 1974 agreement will start after we have completed the implementation of the earlier agreement. I would like to add that we will take 75,000 and 75,000 will be granted Sri Lanka citizenship on the basis of parity.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : This question, which is important, has been pending for quite some time The Minister said in the statement that because of various administrative difficulties the progress is very slow. Could he please spell out the more important difficulties that resulted this problem being kept pending for so long?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : There were some difficulties on the Sri Lanka side. They had to pass an enabling legislation and this process took some time. So, implementation had to be slowed down. But that phase is now over and the necessary action to ensure implementation has now been taken I hope that the work will now proceed smoothly.

राष्ट्रीय उत्सवो के लिये टिकटों की बिक्री

*491. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार 26 जनवरी जैसे राष्ट्रीय उत्सवो के लिये टिकटो की बिक्री जारी रखे जाने के प्रश्न पर दबारा विचार करेगी , और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ला) : (क) और (ख) इस वर्ष गणतन्त्र दिवस परेड को देखने के लिए बैठने के स्थानो मे प्रवेश कुछ निमत्रण-पत्रो, प्रवेश पत्रो व कुछ टिकटों द्वारा किया गया । क्योकि यह पद्धति सन्तोषजनक सिद्ध हुई है इसलिए इसे भविष्य मे समाप्त करने का अभी कोई प्रस्ताव नही है । फिर भी, इस वर्ष के अनुभव के आधार पर भविष्य में और सुधार लाने के प्रयत्न किये जावेंगे ।

श्री लालजी भाई : इस साल जो टिकट वगैरह लगाए तो देखने वालों की संख्या कितनी रही और पहले जब टिकट नहीं लगाते थे तब परेड देखने वालों की संख्या कितनी थी ? दोनों सालों की अलग-अलग संख्या मैं मालूम करना चाहता हूं।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : इस साल जो बैठने की जगह थी उसे 40,000 से बढ़ा कर 1973 में 58,400 कर दिया था और यह संख्या बढ़ती ही जा रही है। अभी जब टिकट लगाए गए थे तो इस में किसी प्रकार से कोई कमी नहीं हुई और जैसा कि माननीय सदस्यों को मालूम है जो टिकट लेकर बैठने की जगह थी वह तो अलग थी और बहुत सी ऐसी जगह भी थी जहां बिना टिकट के भी लोग जा सकते थे और देख सकते थे। हम ने इस की संख्या फिर बढ़ा कर 58,500 बैठने की संख्या की और इस पूरी जगह का इस साल के रिपब्लिक दे परेड में उपयोग हुआ था।

श्री लालजी भाई : यह मालूम नहीं हुआ स्थान तो, बढ़ाए गए लेकिन जो देखने के लिए आए इस साल की तुलना में गत साल उन की संख्या क्या थी ? वह संख्या इस साल घटी है या बढ़ी है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : मैंने कहा कि हम ने दो श्रेणियां रखी थीं। एक तो ऐसी श्रेणी थी जिस के लिए टिकट रखा गया था और कुछ ऐसी श्रेणी थी जिस के लिए न पास था न टिकट था। जहां तक कि ऐसी श्रेणी थी जिस के लिए टिकट लेना आवश्यक था उसकी संख्या जैसा मैंने बताया बढ़ा दी गई थी और उस का उपयोग पूरा-पूरा हुआ है। इसलिए हम यह मान सकते हैं कि यह संख्या बढ़ी है, घटी नहीं है।

SHRI K. MALLANA: May I know from the hon Minister what is the purpose or the motive behind introducing the ticket system for a national function of this kind?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: This has been explained in the House.

The motive is that more and more people who have no approach to the VIPs, including the Members of Parliament, should be able to come and witness the Parade. Otherwise, what used to happen was, then the ticket system was not introduced, that the people who had approaches to the Members of Parliament, the Ministers and very influential persons used to get various number of passes issued for themselves and only such people could come and witness the Parade. Now, anybody who purchases the ticket in advance or in time can come and witness the Parade. He need not approach any VIP or any Minister or the Ministry of Defence or anybody else for getting the passes. Therefore, this has enabled the common people to come and witness the national function.

SHRI R. S PANDEY. I do not know under what circumstances the decision was taken to introduce the ticket system..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He explained it just now

SHRI R. S. PANDEY. But I may tell you, Sir, when the Government of India particularly, the Defence Ministry took the decision, there was a lot of criticism. This is the only national festival on the 26th January, the Republic Day, when the condition of purchasing tickets and all that is not considered to be palatable...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member may put his question.

SHRI R S. PANDEY: May I know whether, in view of the criticism of the citizens, the Ministry of Defence is going to change the system of tickets?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I have indicated in the main answer that we are not going to change it.

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि पिछले सालों में जब टिकट नहीं लगते थे तब के मुकाबिले में टिकट लगने के बाद संख्या निरन्तर बढ़ती गई, तो मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि पिछले सालों में जब कि टिकट नहीं लगते थे तब

जो इंतजाम उस के लिए करते थे और अब जब टिकट लगता है तब तो इंतजाम किया है उस इंतजाम में क्या खर्च किया है और पहले जो खर्च होता था उस खर्च में कोई फर्क आया है क्या ? क्या खर्च भी कुछ बढ़ा है क्या ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: It is quite possible that there might have been some difference in the expenditure in making the arrangements. But it was not really a substantial amount that was involved in making this change-over.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : माननीय मंत्री जी ने उत्तर में कहा कि टिकट की व्यवस्था इसलिए की गई है कि जन-साधारण इस को देख सके और उस को एम पी या वी आई पी के पास न जाना पड़े । मैं इस उत्तर को संतोषजनक न मानते हुए भी उन की दलील से सहमत होते हुए उन से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या वह उन लोगों के लिए जिन के पास पैसे खर्च करने की व्यवस्था नहीं है, उन को जो पास एम पीज द्वारा वी आई पीज द्वारा दिए जाते थे, उन के नम्बर को रेस्ट्रिक्ट करते हुए उन के देखने की सुविधा पर भी विचार करेंगे ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन पासों को घटाने के लिये या खत्म करने के लिये इस बात को सोचा गया था, लेकिन चूंकि टिकट की कीमत इतनी कम रखी गई थी, 2 रु० एक सीट के, तो कोई भी माननीय सदस्य या मंत्री यदि चाहें तो अपने किसी मेहमान या संबंधी को ले जाना चाहें तो आसानी से टिकट खरीद सकें। और हम ने इस बात का प्राविधान किया था कि मंत्रियों या संसद सदस्यों को भी यदि कोई संबंधी या मेहमानों को ले जाना है तो सब को टिकट खरीदने की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी । किसी को कोई रियायत नहीं दी गई । मैं समझता हूं कि जो हम लोगों ने नया इंतजाम शुरू किया है यह ठीक है और इस से बहुत से ऐसे लोगों को परेड में आने का अवसर मिला जिन्हें पहले परेड में आने का अवसर नहीं मिला था ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : आगामी, 26 जनवरी और 15 अगस्त यह दो ऐसे राष्ट्रीय महत्वपूर्ण त्यौहार हैं जिन में टिकटों का लगाना अनुचित है, और मंत्री महोदय को मालूम हुआ होगा कि समाचार-पत्रों ने इस की टीका भी की, और संसद सदस्यों ने समारोह में जाना स्थगित किया । इस संदर्भ में मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जैसे हर जगह विद्यार्थियों के लिये या विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिये कंसेशन की व्यवस्था है, क्या सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी कि अगली बार से विद्यार्थियों के लिये या विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिये कन्सेशन मिले ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : मैंने बताया सब जगह ऐसा नहीं है जहां टिकट लगते हों । कहीं कुछ जगह ऐसा है जहां टिकट लगते हैं, बाकी बहुत सी जगह विद्यार्थी लोग जा सकते हैं जो टिकट नहीं खरीदना चाहते । . . .

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : अगर टिकट लेकर जाना चाहें तो आप कन्सेशन देंगे ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : आप मेरी पूरी बात तो सुनिये । माननीय सदस्य का दूसरा भाग यह था सवाल का कि जो टिकट देते हैं उस में कुछ रियायत दे सकते हैं क्या ? 2 रु० टिकट रियायती टिकट ही है । 100 रु० से लेकर 2 रु० टिकट का दाम है, तो 100 रु० उन से हम लेना चाहते हैं जो इतना पैसा दे सकते हैं, और 2 रु० उन से लेना चाहते हैं जिन के पास ज्यादा साधन नहीं हैं, इस टिकट को विद्यार्थी वगैरह ले सकते हैं । तो यही एक रियायत है जो सब के लिए उपलब्ध है ।

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो तरीका पहली बार लागू किया गया है टिकट के जरिये लोगों को परेड दिखाने का, उससे क्या सरकार को इस बात का संतोष हुआ है, और किस तरह से संतोष हुआ है ? पहले जिस बात से असंतोष था वह दूर हो गई है ? यह मंत्री महोदय को कैसे पता चला है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : हम लोगों को संतोष इस बात से हुआ है कि पहली बार लोग अपने

स्वयं हो कर, जिन को रुचि थी, उन्होंने विभिन्न कीमतों के टिकटों को खरीद कर परेड देखी। इसी के साथ यह बात भी है कि किसी व्यापारिक दृष्टि से टिकट नहीं लगाये गये। इस में संतोष इस बात का है कि जन-साधारण या साधारण लोग अपने स्वयं होकर राष्ट्रीय उत्सव में सम्मिलित हो सकते हैं और देख सकते हैं। अब ऐसी बात नहीं है कि लोग किसी एक विशिष्ट व्यक्ति के द्वारा इन चीजों को उपलब्ध करने का प्रयत्न करें। हम सभी जानते हैं कि दिल्ली में लाखों लोग ऐसे हैं जिन का परिचय हम से नहीं है, और वह लोग जो परेड में आना चाहते थे तो हम के पहले उन को इस प्रकार की कोई सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं थी। यह सब पता लगा कर और सोच विचार कर के ही काम किया गया है, और जो व्यक्ति आज जाना चाहता है और टिकट खरीदता है तो उस को जाने की इजाजत मिल जाती है, किसी से जान पहचान की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

Reinstatement of workers of telco and tube company Jamshedpur

*492. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1303 on the 28th February, 1974 regarding Reinstatement of workers of Telco and Tube Company, Jamshedpur and state:

(a) what were the proposals made to the management and whether the management has since completed consultations about the proposals; if so, the facts thereof;

(b) if not, the time-limit for the same; and

(c) the steps Union Government are taking in pursuance of the fulfilment of the assurance given in Parliament that there would be no victimisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). According to the information made available by the Government of Bihar, on the managements' expressing inability to reinstate the dismissed workers, the Labour Minister, Bihar requested them to at least withdraw the writ pending in the High Court so as to allow the Labour Court to proceed with the cases referred to it for adjudication. Information as to whether the managements have since completed their consultation about the proposals is not yet available. The State Government have been requested to furnish requisite information as soon as possible.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: This is a serious question of violation of an assurance given in this House and...

SHRI A. P. SHRAMA: By whom?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: ...by the then Minister of Labour, Shri Jagjivan Ram and the then Minister of State for Labour, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad. This related to a strike which lasted for about 40 days in 1969. After an assurance given in this House and repeated on the radio on the 3rd January 1970, the employees withdrew their strike on the 5th January, 1970. The assurance was categorical that there would not be any victimisation. After the strike was withdrawn, on 23rd or 24th April, again the then Minister of Labour, Shri Jagjivan Ram himself gave an assurance in this House that the Government will see to it that there was no victimisation. At that time there was President's rule in Bihar and more than 40 persons have been dismissed. Twentyfive times I have put this question during these four years and it has become a sort of fight with me. So, I want to know whether the assurance given by the Government of India has no meaning or not when the management are such people like Tatas and Birlas and whether the Government is ruling the country or whether the Tatas are ruling over the Government...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Both.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: There is no doubt about it. The Tatas are ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him reply.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: The whole reply was that the management is not agreeing and the Government is requesting the managcemnt. It is a specific question because national production is hampered.

With regard to part (b) of my question, there is no reply. When the management, after seeking time, is delaying it, what steps are being taken and wnat time limit is set, to ensure that they are being reinstated at the posts where they were working before?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: I am really surprised when the word 'assurance' is mentioned every now and then. How can the Government give an assurance to the House with regard to private industries?...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is your problem. But why was an assurance given on the floor of the House? You see the proceedings...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: The Minister should be allowed to complete his answer... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is giving encouragement to the private sector....(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please.

I think the House is entitled to know, because the question is that an assurance was given to the Parliament that...

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: What I was saying was....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am just clarifying the question. You are creating trouble for yourself.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They are very good at that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the question here is whether the Government on the floor of the House has given an assurance that there will be no victimisation. That is number one. If you say now 'How can the Government give any assurance?'—when the Government has given an assurance on the floor of the House,—it appears rather contradictory and Members are legitimately excited about it.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: You can ask me if you are not satisfied with my reply. Members may put questions and I will answer. Now let me have my say. At the time of the strike the State was under President's rule. The Minister might have expressed his strong desire to see that the issues get settled. They were hoping they will be able to pressurise the private entrepreneurs to come to the right path. The Minister expressed his strong desire....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: No strong desire....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Odrer, please.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: I am not yielding. I must be allowed to have my say and I have to express my views in the matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let it be clear that this is a Question Hour. There is no question of expression of views. It is a question and you have to give information.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: That is what I am saying. After the popular Government was installed and because the Minister expressed desire for settlement, therefore, the Government of India in deference to the wishes of this House, took

up the matter with the State Government. We have been pressing the State Government to see that the issue are settled in consonance with the wishes of the House. As per the desire expressed by the Minister in this House, the Bihar Government tried to settle the matter, at a high level, but they failed. A meeting was called on the 15th of October 1973 in the presence of the hon. Minister of Bihar; all the parties were called there and the Minister requested those parties and entrepreneurs to reinstate those workers but they did not agree. They did not fall in line with the Minister's views. This matter had been referred to the court at Ranchi for adjudication. In the meantime they went to the High Court and filed the writ petition.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Are they dictated by Tatas or are they having a policy? What is this? (*interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: As I said, in the meantime, the industrialists filed a writ point in the High Court at Patna And when they did not agree to the proposal of the Minister, he requested them....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is where the matter stands now. Don't be too long please.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: The Minister requested them to at least withdraw the writ petition so that the court may proceed with the case. The latest position we have not been able to know.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your second question? What is your second supplementary?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Sir, in order to remind the hon. Minister of the actual assurance given—I want to avoid taking much time-in answer to my unstarred question No. 3524 dated 15-3-73, this is what he said. I quote:—

"(a) The strike was called off as a result of the efforts made by the State Government and an appeal issued by the then Minister of State of Labour. The then Labour, Minister and then Minister of State of Labour had said in the Lok Sabha on April 23, 1970 that there will be no victimisation after the strike was called off"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, please put the question.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: The above was the answer given. Now I want to know one thing because the Minister is talking in a derogatory language—because the Government is requesting the Tatas to please withdraw the case. There are serious issues involved. One issue is this. I want a clarification on that An assurance was given in this House by the Minister and the people acting on that called off strike. Should that not be depended upon or not? I was one of the persons who had gone to Jamshedpur to persuade the workers who had gone on strike to call off their strike as that was hampering the production So, I want to know whether any assurance given in this House by a top Cabinet Minister should be depended upon or not. If the private industrialist violated the assurance and went to the court, why did you not take over the company itself?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him reply. There is enough time.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Why can't they reinstate them? He has not replied.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: I agree with what the hon. Member said. The strike was called off on an appeal made by the then Union Minister of Labour. We are not going back on what had been said on the floor of the House. With that end in view, we are pressurising the State Government—we are putting pressures upon

the State Government—to see that the same is fulfilled.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, he did not reply to my question. Is there any time limit?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are nearing the end. He said that there was no time limit. Mr. Sharma, be short.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I shall be brief in my question. Repeatedly the Minister had given an assurance that if the strike was called off, he would see that there was no victimisation.

Sir, I want to know whether any assurance was given on the floor of this House. I want a specific answer. What does the Government mean that there would be no victimisation? Let him explain that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Be brief. We have come to the end of the Question Hour.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: I have told you that we are not going back on what has been said on the floor of the House. We are looking into it to see that the cases are settled and the people are taken back. With that end in view, we are always putting pressure on the Government of Bihar, as it is the appropriate Government, to see that the things are settled.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up Short Notice Question.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, I have asked a specific question. My question was short and specific whether any assurance was given. What does the Government mean that there would be no victimisation?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot compel the Minister to give a specific answer.

12.00

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Outlay on Salem Steel Project

S. N. Q. 4. SHRI K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plan outlay for 1974-75 on Salem Steel Plant has been drastically cut;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the product mix envisaged and the capacity for this plant; and

(d) the time by which the plant will be commissioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b) The outlay proposed originally for the Plan Schemes of the Department of Steel for 1974-75 has had to be reduced in view of the limited resources available and this has been done as a part of the overall plan to contain expenditure. Accordingly provision for Salem Steel Plant has also been affected.

(c) The capacity of the Salem Steel Project would be 195,000 tonnes of special steel flat products per annum comprising 70,000 tonnes of stainless steel sheets, 75,000 tonnes of electrical sheets and 50.000 tonnes of mild steel and other special steel sheets.

(d) The Salem Steel Plant is expected to be commissioned in phases from the end of the Fifth Plan period.

SHRI K. GOPAL: In his reply, the hon. Minister has said that in view of the limited resources available, they have had to cut the outlay for the Salem Steel Plant for 1974-75. It is a well known fact that they make provision for many plants but a good lot of the amount is returned after a year because it is not spent. So, the argument that enough resources are not available may not hold good.

The hon. Minister has said that the allocation for 1974-75 has been drastically cut. I would like to know how much has been provided for 1974-75. In this connection, I would like to refer to the statement of the Minister of Industries in Madras, Mr. Madhavan, who said on the floor of the Madras Assembly that more than 7500 workers were going to be thrown out and the Chief Minister had also expressed his very grave concern about it So, I would like to know how much amount has been allotted for 1974-75.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: The general reduction of the total outlay for all the steel plants was Rs. 38 crores and it has affected almost all the existing steel plants as well as the new steel plants which are going to be commissioned In the case of the Salem steel plant, originally the amount allotted was Rs. 10 crores, and it was been cut down to Rs. 3 crores.

SHRI K. GOPAL: I just do not know what to say. It should be said to the credit of our late Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam that it was his foresight, thought and vision which had made it possible for all these new steel plants to come up. Last year, they had spent Rs. 4 crores, but this year the hon. Minister says that they are going to spend only Rs. 3 crores. I do not know the logic of it.

In reply to part (d) of the main question, the hon. Minister has said that the Salem Steel Plant is expected to be commissioned in phases from the end of the Fifth Plan period. Originally it had been decided that during 1976-77 they were going to start the manufacture of cold rolled sheets out of hot rolled coils for which international bids for technical know how were called, and some people visited the plant also. The reply given by the hon. Minister that it would be in phase from the end of the Fifth Plan period is vague. I would like to know what those phases are and when actual production is going to start.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: Already some progress has been made, and it is true that this plant is not behind schedule and already about Rs. 4 crores has been spent on various works. As regards phases, I have already mentioned that it will be in phases. There are actually three phases. In the first phase, the cold roll mill will be established, in which 30,000 tonnes of stainless steel sheets will be produced.

SHRI K. GOPAL : When?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: By the end of the Fifth Plan.

SHRIMATI PARVATI KRISHNAN : I woud like to put two questions to the Minister.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Only one.

SHRIMATI PARVATI KRISHNAN : Was the Steel Authority consulted before this re-allocation was made ? I would also like to know whether Government are going to be called upon to pay any penalty to the consulting firm in view of the fact that they are re-allocating the work and re-scheduling their programme, because already structures have been passed by the Committee on Public Undertakings on the earlier fantastic penalty of Rs. 60 lakhs in regard to Durgapur because of this lack of planning and vision.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA) : The allocation in the budget is Rs. 3 crores. This outlay which was brought down from Rs. 15 crores, does not bind us to this expenditure if the programme of expansion and the production programme goes ahead satisfactorily, as we see it is going on. All that I can assure the House is that it is our intention to expedite the plant and finish it, sticking to the programme of production according to the decision of the Steel Authority. We shall try to do it. Just now it is a fact that we are facing a situation of an overall cut in expenditure. This has to be done in the background of

the crisis we are facing in the economic field. Therefore, it is a question of adjustment of the budget; it is not a question of our deliberately trying to cut down the expenditure and cutting down the production programme. Government will see to it that Salem, which is one of the most advanced of all the three plants, sticks to its programme of onward march.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Any penalty to be paid to the consulting firm ?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : I am just now not aware of it. I require notice.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : In the first answer, the hon. Minister was very specific that the programme had to be re-scheduled for want of resources. This seems to give credence to a theory advanced by one of our famous economists, Dr. Mihnas, that the Fifth Plan is going to be a non starter. Be it as it may, if resource is one of the limiting factors, why try to ride three horses at the same time ? Instead of taking up Vizas, Salem and Hospet all together, would it not be advisable to take on only Hospet because it has all the balance of advantages ?

SHRI K. GOPAL : We say : only Salem.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : Why not redraw the strategy.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : He has not answered my question.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : No, all the three steel plants should be taken up together.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : The late Shri Kumaramangalam had more than once assured the House that the target date for the commissioning of the plant would be adhered to. But now that is impossible. The date is changed. What is the reason for this ?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : The circumstances that are now being faced by Government and the country necessarily impels us to review the entire programme. It is not a question of the Salem plant; the entire plan is being revised because of the limitation and non-availability of resources.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: In view of the hon. Minister's statement and in view of the fact that resources are scarce at the moment, has he made a comparative study of the prices of stainless going to be produced at Salem and other steel manufacturing units ? If so, what are the variations ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This does not arise.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Just a clarification. Kindly see part (c) of the answer. He has said so many thousand tonnes of stainless and other products are going to be produced in this plant; and the capacity of the Salem steel plant would be 95,000 tonnes of special steel.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This has nothing to do with price.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : Sir, the economy of the country being what it is, what was the justification for setting up a new plant at Salem ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a question of policy.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : As far as Salem steel plant is concerned, after a very great struggle launched by DMK in Tamil Nadu we were able to get this. This is a deliberate injustice being done by the unjust act of this Minister. Sir, two answers are given by two Ministers. One Minister has said that there are no resources, and the other Minister has said that though there are no resources we will consider in the future satisfactory programme and functioning of the Salem steel plant. I want to ask the Minister whether the Govern-

ment has made any cut in regard to Bhilai, Bokaro and other steel plants because there is an answer given by the Minister today that the targets during the Fifth Five Year Plan will be from 8.9 million tonnes to 15.1 million tonnes. In that case why has Government reduced the amount of the Salem steel plant ?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA . I have not said that there were no resources or that as a result of the great strugg'e launched by DMK the Salem steel plant was planned. This steel plant has been planned according to the desires and the needs of the country and the overall spread-over of our steel plants. I have never said that there are no resources and, therefore, it has been reduced. I have only said that there has been strain on resources because of the circumstances that are now being created. which are very well known to the Members sitting opposite or on this side.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : After a great agitation the Government sanctioned three steel plants for the South—the importance of which we need not emphasise. Now, a cut is proposed in all the three plants. I think in Vizag the progress is at snail speed and we do not know how many years it will take for the steel plants to go into production. It is non-controversial that steel is a base for agriculture, industry and for every aspect. I would like to know whether the Steel Ministry will put pressure on the Planning Commission that there should be no cut in these steel projects.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : We shall try to put the pressure.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This cut in allocation of funds for the steel plant will undoubtedly delay the completion of this plant. On the other hand we see that the prices of all requirements of the plant are going up. Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us on account of this delay whether we can foresee as to what will be the additional cost that we will require to complete these projects ?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : There might be some additional cost added to this but we cannot make any commitment.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Visit by Prime Minister of Bulgaria

*493. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN :
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Ministers of India and Bulgaria had discussions on the 5th March, 1974 in New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the decisions arrived at ; and

(c) whether any agreement has been reached ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The discussions covered all aspects of Indo-Bulgaria relations as well as major international questions of common interest. A copy of the Joint-Bulgarian Communique issued at the conclusion of the visiti is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6569/74].

(c) The following agreements/protocols, which were signed during the visit, have already been placed on the Table of the House on March 7, 1974 :—

(i) Protocol on Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation,

(ii) Long-term Trade and Payments Agreement, and

(iii) Exchange of Letters for the mutual abolition of visas.

Indo-Australian talks in New Delhi and Canberra

*494. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many rounds of talks between India and Australia were held recently in New Delhi and Canberra;

(b) who participated on behalf of India; and

(c) the duration of each of such rounds of talks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (c). The latest round of Indo-Australian talks was held at Canberra from February 27 to March 1, 1974. Earlier to this, talks were held at New Delhi during the Australian Prime Minister's visit to India from 3 to 6 June, 1973.

(b) The Joint Communique issued at the conclusion of the Australian Prime Minister's visit to India is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6570/74.*]. The Press Communique issued at the end of the official talks was placed before the House on 21st March, 1974. These give the relevant details.

Price rise in Metallurgical Coal

*495. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Ltd. has given clearance to the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. for price rise in metallurgical coal;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of increase per ton, for low ash, blendable and direct seed coking coal and extent of coal supplies to washeries; and

(c) whether this is likely to give rise to demand for price rise in Steel ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA) : (a) and (b). Steel Authority of India Limited has authorised its fully-owned subsidiary Bharat Coking Coal Limited to increase price of coking coal supplied to coal washeries by Rs. 16 per tonne. An increase of Rs. 36 per tonne has been authorised in the case of coking coal of low ash content supplied to the Steel Plants. As a result of increase in the price of coking coal supplied to them, coal washeries have provisionally increased the price of washed coal supplied to the steel plants by Rs. 22 per tonne. These increases take effect from 15-11-1973 and meant to compensate Bharat Coking Coal Limited for increases in wage given to workmen as a result of bipartite negotiations. The quantity of coal despatched during the period April, 1973 to February, 1974 to the washeries under the management of Bharat Coking Coal Limited was 3.69 million tonnes.

(c) There is no proposal at present to increase the selling price of steel products.

Co-operative Societies and Welfare Fund for *Bidi* Workers

*496. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the follow-up action taken with regard to the decision to organise Co-operative Societies and setting up Welfare Fund for *Bidi* Workers in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): The proposal to set up a Welfare Fund for *Bidi* Workers is under consideration of Government. The question of setting up of Co-operative Societies is being examined.

Raw Material requirements of Textile Machinery Industry

*497. SHRI JAGANATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has asked the textile machinery manufacturing industry to furnish raw materials requirements for the current year; and

(b) if so, the criteria Government adopted while examining the applications for substantial expansion and the setting up of new units for the manufacture of textile machinery ?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In examining applications for expansion, the criteria are :—

(i) urgency of demand and its volume ;

(ii) comparative economics in expansion in terms of speed and costs ;

(iii) the stabilising effect the expansion will have on the financial aspects of the companies' operations

In considering applications for new units, criteria of demand and the time frame in which it is to arise, the quality of the proposal in terms of internal balances and accuracy of projection, the background of the applicant, the financial and management structuring of the project and also location

Sending of Indian Nurses to Oman

*498 SHRI R. N. BARMAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have proposed to send 100 nurses to work in the hospitals of Oman ;

(b) if so, by what time these nurses will report for duty in Oman, and

(c) the criteria of selecting the nurses and their prospects in Oman ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The request of the Government of Oman for recruiting Indian nurses to work in the hospitals in Oman is under consideration of the Government.

Potassium Plant with German Collaboration

*499. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have entered into a contract with a German firm to construct a Potassium Plant ; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost and capacity of the plant and where it would be located ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA) : (a) Government are not aware of any such proposal.

(b) Does not arise

Charter of Demands by Employees Association of Mana Camp

*500. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Employees Association of Mana Displaced Persons Camp submitted a Charter of Demands to his Ministry and thereafter a settlement was arrived at between the Employees Association and the Ministry in the presence of the Deputy Minister; and

(b) if so, what were the terms for decision and whether all such decisions have been properly implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The demands submitted by the Association were discussed in a meeting held on 14th June, 1973 under the chairmanship of the Deputy Minister, Rehabilitation. Another meeting was held on 29th January, 1974 when the position regarding the demands and the action taken thereon was discussed.

Exemption of M/s. Chemicals and Fibres of India Ltd. under E.P.F. Act

*501. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has rejected the claim of M/s. Chemicals and Fibres of India Limited for exemption under section 17 of the Employees Provident Funds Act on the basis of company's plea that its provident fund scheme was more beneficial to employees as compared to Government's scheme;

(b) if so, the grounds on which the claim for exemption has been rejected; and

(c) whether the chemicals and fibres of India Employees Union has also favoured the company's scheme as against the Government's Employees' Provident Fund Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated as under:—

(a) and (b). Under the provisions of Section 17(1) of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 the State Government of Maharashtra is the appropriate Government for grant of exemption in this case. The State Government has rejected the Company's application for exemption as according to them the benefits available under the Provident Fund Rules of the Company are less favourable than those available under the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952.

(c) Yes, but other Unions are reported to have opposed the request for exemption.

Loss incurred by Jessop & Co.

*502. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jessop & Co. has suffered a loss of Rs. 1458 lakhs after it became a public sector company from 1st April, 1973;

(b) if so, the capital invested vis-a-vis the loss suffered by this unit and the percentage of installed capacity which is being utilised by this unit;

(c) the month-wise production, six month before taking over and six month after take over; and

(d) the action being taken by Government to utilise the rated capacity?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Jessop & Company became a Government Company with effect from 1st April, 1973. During 1973-74, the Company is expected to incur a loss of Rs. 432 lakhs approximately entirely due to backlog of unremunerative orders;

(b) (i) Out of the paid-up capital of Rs. 224.00 lakhs, Government investment is to the extent of Rs. 114.33 lakhs;

(ii) The present level of utilisation of installed capacity is approximately 70 per cent;

(c) Production (Rs. lakhs).

Pre-April 1973		Post-April 1973	
October'72	111	April'73	102
November'72	136	May'73	201
December'72	152	June'73	178
January'73	156	July'73	183
February'73	174	August'73	152
March'73	178	September'73	137
	907		953

(d) Constraints in the way of better utilisation of the capacity of the Company so far have been low labour productivity, erratic power supply, uneven and untimely supply of raw materials and components and acute shortage of working capital due to backlog of unremunerative orders resulting in losses Government have taken up the question of adequate and regular power supply to Jessops with the Government of West Bengal Timely steps have also been taken to ensure the supply of raw material and components Efforts are also being made to improve the working capital situation of the Company

राज्यों में सरकारी अस्पताल/औषधालय

*503. **श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने व्यक्तियों के पीछे एक अस्पताल उपलब्ध है

(ख) इसी प्रकार कितने व्यक्तियों के पीछे एक सरकारी औषधालय उपलब्ध है; और

(ग) पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना आरम्भ होने के समय उपर्युक्त भाग (क) तथा (ख) के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति क्या थी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) . पहली जनवरी, 1973 की स्थिति के अनुसार सूचना का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

(ग) पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना के शुरू में कुल 8600 अस्पताल और औषधालय थे । प्रत्येक अस्पताल/औषधालय द्वारा कितनी जनसंख्या को सुविधाएं पहुंचाई गई, उसकी सही सूचना इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

विवरण

पहली जनवरी 1973 की स्थिति के अनुसार

क्रमांक	राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र का नाम	कुल अस्पताल	कुल औषधालय	प्रति लाख की जनसंख्या को सुविधाएं पहुंचाई गई ।	
				प्रति अस्पताल	प्रति औषधालय
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	417	691	1 08	0 65
2	असम	214	429	0 65	0 37
3	बिहार	139	1049	1.18	0.55
4	गुजरात	136	1466	2 05	0 19
5	हरियाणा	76	160	1 36	0 65
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	49	425	0 89	0 08
7	जम्मू और कश्मीर	34	603	1,41	0.08
8	केरल	119	433	1 86	0 51
9	मध्य प्रदेश	203	142	2 14	3 06
10	महाराष्ट्र	414	997	1.26	0 52

1	2	3	4	5	6
11	मणिपुर	13	61	0 85	0 18
12	मेघालय	10	[illegible]	1 02	[illegible]
13	कर्नाटक	190	1021	1 60	0 30
14	नागालैण्ड	29	79	0 18	0 07
15	उड़ीसा	213	341	1 06	0 69
16	पंजाब	117	335	1 19	0 42
17	राजस्थान	423	352	0 [illegible]	0 76
18	तमिलनाडु	320	536	1 30	0 79
19	त्रिपुरा	13	100	1 21	0 16
20	उत्तर प्रदेश	844	438	1 08	0 08
21	पश्चिम बंगाल	293	435	1 58	1 06
22	अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह	12	52	0 10	0 02
23	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	17	—	0 27	—
24	चण्डीगढ़	—	12	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
25	दादर और नगर हवेली	1	—	0 77	0 [illegible]
26	दिल्ली	55	215	0 80	0 18
27	गोआ	48	51	0 1[illegible]	[illegible]
28	लक्षद्वीप द्वीप समूह	2	—	0 17	—
29	मिजोरम	3	27	1 0[illegible]	1
30	पांडिचेरी	8	2	0 61	—
	भारत (कुल)	4153	10177	1 [illegible]	0 51

टिप्पणी : सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

Establishment of new steel plants in next ten years

*504 SHRI P R SHENOY
DR KARNI SINGH

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plan has been drawn up for the establishment of new steel plants in the country during the next ten years, and

(b) if so, the salient features of the Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D MALAVIYA). (a) and (b) The programme of steel development in the Fifth Five Year Plan envisages increasing the capacity of steel in integrated steel plants from the present level of 8 9 million tonnes to 15 15 million tonnes by 1978 79 through expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant from 2 5 million tonnes to 4 million ingot tonnes and continuing the work on Bokaro Steel Plant to achieve a capacity of 4 75 million ingot tonnes by 1978-79 In addition work would be continued on the three new steel plants to be set up at Salem Vijayanagar and Visakhapatnam

Detailed proposals for steel development in the Sixth Plan have not so far been drawn up

Further communication from Pakistan

*505. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has received any latest communication from Pindi;

(b) if so, whether the communication is as vague and evasive as the earlier one of 21st January, 1974; and

(c) whether India has sought any further clarification from Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). In a subsequent communication of February 12, 1974 Pakistan did not show any inclination to revise its earlier position of confining the talks to resumption of only some forms of communications. Government in their reply of 25th February, 1974 have reiterated that it would be desirable if all forms of communications, including airlinks and overflights, envisaged in the Simla Agreement are discussed and that resumption of travel should also be discussed to remove the hardship of people in both countries.

Resignation by Director of India Population Project, Bangalore

4918. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director of India Population Project at Bangalore has sent his resignation;

(b) if so, whether it has been accepted; and

(c) the amount of money spent so far to achieve the goals of the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) The Director, Population Project has not resigned.

(b) He had requested to be relieved of his duties as Director of the Population Centre in order to be able to return to the Karnataka University, Dharwar (his parent Department), but subsequently, he withdrew his request and is continuing in the post of Director Population Centre.

(c) About Rs. 50/- lakhs.

Production of Iron ore at Bailadilla

4919. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of iron ore at Bailadilla is not catching up to meet the commitments of export to Japan against the long-term contract of 61.26 million tonnes for this ore;

(b) whether as a result, there will be a shortfall in the export target of 15 million tonnes fixed during 1971-72 and 1973-74;

(c) if so, the extent of anticipated shortfall and the reasons thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure full shipments in the future according to the schedule drawn for each year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The supply of 61.26 million tonnes against the long-term contract is to be completed by 30th April, 1980. Yearly delivery schedule are drawn on the basis of estimated production at Bailadilla mine of NMDC and the movement of assurance by Railways.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The anticipated shortfall during the period April, 1971 to March, 1974, against the yearly schedules of shipment, would be about 3.7 million tonnes. This has been due to shortfall in production for the following reasons:—

(i) lower lump recovery in Bailadilla No. 14 mine than what was esti-

mated in the Detailed Project Report;

(ii) delay in receipt of imported spares for Crushing and Screening plant and machinery for the project,

(iii) major break down in conveyor system in 1971 and non availability of equipment during 1971-72,

(iv) heavy rains which flooded the reclamation tunnel resulting in stoppage of plant production in July, 1972 Breakdown of Crushing and Screening Plants and a fire accident to conveyor belt resulting in shutdown of plant,

(v) delay in the completion of Bailadila No 5 mine

(d) In order to make good the shortfall the following schemes are under consideration —

(i) introduction of three shift operation at Bailadilla Deposit No 5 from the beginning of the production at the mine

(ii) continued mining of float ore simultaneously with semi mechanised mining

Food laboratories in India

4920 SHRI MARTAND SINGH Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the number of food laboratories in India State wise working in pursuance of Food Adulteration Act,

(b) whether all these laboratories are well equipped with latest instruments necessary for the analysis of food, and

(c) if so the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K KISKU) (a) A statement is attached,

(b) and (c) The laboratories are not at present well equipped with the latest instruments necessary for the analysis of food However a scheme has been included in the Fifth Five Year Plan for providing Central assistance to States and Local Bodies for the development of these laboratories

Statement

States	Total No of Food Laboratories
1 Andhra Pradesh	2
2 Assam	1
3 Bihar	2
4 Gujarat	5
5 Haryana	1
6 Jammu & Kashmir	2
7 Himachal Pradesh	1
8 Kerala	1
9 Tamil Nadu	3
10 Madhya Pradesh	12
11 Maharashtra	6
12 Mysore	4
13 Orissa	1
14 Punjab	4
15 Rajasthan	14
16 Uttar Pradesh	1
17 West Bengal	8
18 Delhi	1
19 Goa	1
20 Pondicherry	1
	71

Indian visitors to Britain

4921 SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the annual number of Indian visitors to Britain and the percentage of those who wish to stay there permanently,

(b) whether any discussions in this regard took place between the Governments of India and United Kingdom and if so, with what results; and

(c) whether the introduction of visa system between United Kingdom and India for the visitors are under the active consideration of Government and if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) About 60,000 Indian citizens visited U.K. in 1972 of which 8,000 went there as dependents of people in the U.K. Presumably many of these 8,000 persons stayed on there.

(b) The question of Indian visitors to the U.K is being discussed between the two governments at various levels and on various occasions.

(c) The Government of India are examining various aspects of the question of introduction of a visa system between the United Kingdom and India

State-wise requirement of Coal

4922. SHRI MARTAND SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any initiative to deal with the requirements of coal, State-wise ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of their requirements and the policy of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The coal requirements of major consumers like Steel Plants, Railways, Power Stations, Cement Factories, Paper Factories etc. are identified and supplied unit-wise. The requirement of coal of small scale industries, brick kilns domestic consumers etc. are at present being assessed and sponsored by the State Governments. The Coal controller has been requested to make an assessment of the coal demand of these smaller consumers statewise in consultation with the State Governments. Under the coal dumps scheme, which is being considered by the Government at present, the State Governments are expected to receive the coal for these consumers in bulk and distribute it through agencies nominated by them.

आस्ट्रेलिया में भारतीय डाक्टर

4923. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार आस्ट्रेलिया स्थित भारतीय दूतावास के माध्यम से सूचना एकत्र करेगी कि इस समय आस्ट्रेलिया में कितने भारतीय डाक्टर हैं?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) : जी हां ।

जापान में भारत मूल के निवासी

4924. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार जापान स्थित भारतीय दूतावास के माध्यम से सूचना एकत्र करेगी कि इस समय जापान में भारत मूल के कितने निवासी है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में कोयले का उत्पादन

4925. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि.

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की कोयला खानों में गत तीन वर्षों में कोयले का वर्षवार कितना उत्पादन हुआ, और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में उत्पादन में वृद्धि अथवा कमी की वर्षवार प्रतिशतता क्या है?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) तथा (ख). अपेक्षित जानकारी इस प्रकार है :-

वर्ष	उत्पादन (लाख टनों में)	गत वर्ष के उत्पादन की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/कमी (—) का प्रतिशत
1971-72	139.10	
1972-73	149.20	(+)7.26%
1973-74 (अनुमानित)	157.40	(+)5.50%

भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र के कर्मचारियों को बोनस दिया जाना

4926. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र के कर्मचारियों को बोनस दिया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनको प्रति वर्ष कितना बोनस दिया जाता है तथा उसकी दर क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) जी, हां, बोनस भुगतान अधिनियम, 1965 के अनुसार भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने के कर्मचारियों को लाभ भागीदारी बोनस दिया जा रहा है।

(ख) कर्मचारियों को प्रतिवर्ष दिए गए बोनस की राशि तथा उसकी दर नीचे दी गई है :-

वर्ष	वार्षिक बोनस की दर	बोनस की राशि (लाख रुपयों) में
1965-66	4%	43
1966-67	4%	57
1967-68	4%	56
1968-69	4%	56
1969-70	4%	59
1970-71	8.33%	141
1971-72	8.33%	157
1972-73	8.33%	179

'इंटक' (भिलाई संयंत्र) के दो वर्गों में प्रतिद्वन्द्विता

4927. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंटक (भिलाई संयंत्र) यूनियनों के दो वर्गों की प्रतिद्वन्द्विता के कारण बातचीत में गतिरोध आ गया था और धमन भट्ठियों का काम रुक गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो धमन भट्ठियों और रोलिंग मिलों में काम रुक जाने के कारण कितनी हानि हुई; और

(ग) मामलों को निपटाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) से (ग). भिलाई में कुछ गड़बड़ हुई थी जिससे धमन भट्ठियों और बेलन मिलों के परिचालन पर प्रभाव पड़ा था। यह गड़बड़ मुख्यतः कुछ मजदूर संघों की आपसी प्रतिद्वन्द्विता के कारण हुई थी। परन्तु इसके कारण उत्पादन में कम हानि हुई थी। पूरी जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

सरगुजा में सो टैम्परेचर कोयला कार्बनीकरण संयंत्र

4928. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस्पात मंत्रालय द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के सरगुजा जिले में निम्न तापीय कार्बनीकरण संयंत्र की स्थापना की बाबत, जो केन्द्रीय ईंधन अन्वेषण संस्था द्वारा पहले ही निर्धारित की जा चुकी है, सर्वेक्षण कराने का विचार रखती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के अनुरोध पर केन्द्रीय ईंधन अनुसंधान संस्थान, धनबाद ने सरगुजा में 10.40 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजीगत लागत से एक निम्न तापीय

कार्बनीकरण संयंत्र लगाने के बारे में एक साध्यता रिपोर्ट तैयार की है जिसमें घरेलू उपयोग के लिए 1,39,000 टन एल० टी० सी० कोक, 1,70,000 टन फार्म्ड कोक तथा 40,500 टन फेरो-मलौय कोक के वार्षिक उत्पादन के लिए प्रतिवर्ष 4,95,000 टन कोयले के शोधन की व्यवस्था है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा यह रिपोर्ट अप्रैल, 1973 में केन्द्र सरकार को भेजी गई थी और उस पर विचार हो रहा है।

Supply of Aluminium ingots to Kerala

4929. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of Aluminium-based industries in Kerala face a serious crisis due to the non-availability of aluminium ingots and the reluctance of the aluminium companies to supply their already allotted quotas; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to save these industrial units from closing down ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Heavy power cuts imposed on the aluminium smelters by the different State Electricity Boards in the current year have resulted in a substantial drop in the production of aluminium. This has affected the availability of metal to the consuming units, including those in Kerala. Primary producers of aluminium have been asked to ensure supplies to all the units, including small scale units, in the different States, on the basis of a revised allocation which has taken into account the likely availability of metal in the current year.

Increase in production capacity of Hindustan Latex Limited

4930. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) a brief outline of the development works undertaken by the Hindustan Latex Limited, Trivandrum and the progress made in it so far; and

(b) whether Government propose to increase the production capacity of the plant and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in that direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA) : (a) The Hindustan Latex Limited have been continuously engaged in the work of substitution of the imported material and machinery used for the manufacture, packing etc. of Nirodh. It has been successful in substituting 12 imported chemicals by indigenous ones and fabricating indigenously a strip packing machine It has been awarded a Bronze Shield by Inventions Promotion Board for fabricating this machine It has also developed certain types of meteorological balloons required for meteorological research purposes.

(b) Government has sanctioned the doubling of the existing annual rated capacity of 144 million pieces of Nirodh at the Company's plant at Trivandrum

Wholesale distribution of Nirodh by Private Companies

4931. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI
SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for entrusting the wholesale distribution of Nirodh produced by the public sector Hindustan Latex Limited to some private companies;

(b) the names of private companies entrusted with the distribution of this product for sale and the total amount given by Government to these companies as subsidy for sales promotion activities; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to entrust the wholesale distribution of this product to the Hindustan Latex itself and if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) and (b). The entire quantity of Nirodh produced by Hindustan Latex Limited is purchased by the Government for free and Commercial Distribution. Under the Commercial Distribution Scheme, six of the country's largest and most experienced consumer goods Marketing Companies and one public sector undertaking are distributing Nirodh. These are : Brooke Bond India Limited, Hindustan Lever Limited, Lipton India Limited, India Tobacco Company Limited, Tata Oil Mills Company Limited, Union Carbide India Limited in the private sector and Indian Oil Corporation Limited in the public sector. Indian Oil Corporation has started Nirodh distribution only from middle of November, 1973 on an experimental basis. The main consideration that weighed with the Department in selecting these companies was that Nirodh should be available to all those who want it without any inconvenience and as close as possible to their place of work/residence. This objective could be best achieved by involving these marketing companies as they have wide distribution networks and they can make Nirodh available along with the daily necessities like tea, cigarettes, soap etc. which they sell. At present these companies are reported to be distributing Nirodh to over 2.20 lakh retail outlets. The Government do not pay any subsidy to these companies for sales promotion activities. They, however, receive a commission on sales to meet their distribution expenses on Nirodh. In 1972-73 this amounted to about Rs. 5.3 lakhs on a sale of about 78 million pieces. This has been calculated on the basis of the margins actually retained by the companies to meet their expenses which (i.e. margins) vary from company to company.

(c) There is no such proposal. Distribution of Nirodh by Hindustan Latex, besides being very expensive, would not permit achieving the basic objectives of this Scheme to make Nirodh easily and widely available as outlined in the previous paragraph. Moreover, Nirodh sold under this Scheme are not only of Hindustan Latex manufacture but include also Nirodh imported from abroad as free gift and those purchased by the Government from another company in India.

Agreement with Arab Emirates to set up Joint Ventures

4932. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made an agreement with United Arab Emirates to set up Joint Ventures; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). During the visit of the Foreign Minister of United Arab Emirates to India from February 25 to 28, 1974 it was agreed that there were prospects of collaboration in various fields. Possible joint ventures to be set up in UAE are a steel mill with supplies of Indian ore, fertilizer plant based on natural gas and a cement plant on a turn-key basis. Possible joint projects in India are a refinery and a fertilizer plant. It was agreed that experts from both countries would study and pursue these proposals.

Earning out of export of Steel

4933. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the foreign exchange earned from the export of steel during the last three years;

(b) the names of countries which are purchasing steel from India; and

(c) the names of countries which have signed agreements for business of steel during the last one year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) Foreign exchange earned from export of steel in 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 (April' 73-January, 74) was Rs. 18.05 crores; Rs. 6.45 crores and Rs. 3.99 crores respectively.

(b) Purchasers of steel from India are Bangladesh, Burma, Algeria, Argentina, Sri Lanka, Hongkong, Iran, Indonesia, Kenya, Kuwait, Malayasia, Sudan, Singapore, Thailand, USSR, UAR, USA, UK, Belgium, Australia, New Zealand, Iraq, Baharain, Dubai, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Muscat, Aden, Syria, and Dammam.

(c) Steel is included in the Rupee Trade Agreements with USSR, Hungry, Yugoslavia, GDR, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Poland and North Korea. HSL had also entered into agreements for export of steel to Iran and Indonesia during the last one year.

Selection of Scooters on Allotment

4934. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether under the prevailing practice an allottee of a Bajaj Scooter both from open market and Central Government quota is not given any choice to choose his vehicle and he is forced to accept a vehicle that is given to him by the company ;

(b) whether the buyer has the option of returning the vehicle to the company within the warranty period if it does not function to his satisfaction ;

(c) if not, whether the company will be directed to give to the customer a chance to choose his own vehicle ; and

(d) the position with regard to scooters of other make ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d). The dealers of both Bajaj and Lambretta Scooters do give the customer a choice of the vehicle from out of the stock available with them. The buyer has no option to return to vehicle to the dealer once he has purchased it. If, however, during the warranty period, the customer's vehicle is found to have any inherent manufacturing defect, such defect is rectified, if necessary, by free replacement of the respective parts subject to certain conditions.

Expenditure on Burma and Sri Lanka Repatriates

4935. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the annual expenditure being incurred for rehabilitation of Burma and Sri Lanka repatriates, separately; and

(b) the expected inflow of repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka during 1974 and 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY) : (a) A statement showing the year-wise expenditure incrurred on rehabilitation of Burma and Sri Lanka repatriates is attached.

(b) The number of repatriates expected to arrive from Burma and Sri Lanka during 1974 and 1975 would be as follows:—

	Repatriates from		
	Burma	Sri Lanka	
1974	About 6,000	About 42,000	plus the natural increase since 1964.
1975	About 6,000	About 46,000	Do.

Statement

Period	Expenditure Incurred on Rehabilitation of			
	Burma repatriates		Sri Lanka repatriates	
	Loans	Grants	Loans	Grants
			(Rupees in Lakhs)	
Upto 31-3-1965	41.40	10.00	—	—
1965-66	91.01	13.769	—	—
1966-67	150.15	28.819	—	—
1967-68	74.81	35.024	18.72	—
1968-69	88.86	32.22	53.54	—
1969-70	161.67	39.352	117.62	—
1970-71	175.78	26.962	213.76	—
1971-72	236.02	39.455	185.44	1.16
1972-73	160.65	54.126	161.42	6.20
1973-74 (upto 25-3-74)	87.07	16.598	247.21	7.08
TOTAL	1,267.42	294.325	997.71	14.44

Nickel-cum-Cobalt plant at Sukinda

4936. DR. H. P. SHARMA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme for establishing India's first nickel-cum-cobalt plant at Sukinda in Orissa has been cleared by Union Government; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme, indicating its cost, capacity of production, raw material availability and the foreign aid-collaboration, if any, sought for the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The plant to be set up in public sector will produce annually 4,800 tonnes of nickel and 200 tonnes of cobalt metals. 17,000 tonnes of fertiliser grade Ammonium Sulphate will also be produced as a by-product. The plant is expected to be commissioned during 1978. The total investment is estimated at Rs. 39.50 crores. No foreign aid collaboration is envisaged at this stage. A reserve of 10.6 million tonnes of nickel ore of average 1.2 per cent Nickel so far proved in Kansa (Sukinda) area in the district of Cuttack, Orissa is adequate to meet the requirement of the proposed plant for 20 years. Exploration work in the neighbourhood for proving further reserves is in progress.

Commerical Exploitation of Mineral Deposits in Rajasthan

4937. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether large deposits of wollastonite and calcite minerals have recently been discovered in Rajasthan ; and

(b) whether any scheme has been framed for their commercial exploitation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. Large, deposits of Wollastonite and calcite have been discovered recently between Khera Uparla and Belka Pahar areas falling in Pali and Sirohi districts of Rajasthan. About 56 million tonnes of reserves of Wollastonite have been estimated

by the Geological Survey of India The reserves of calcite have not been estimated so far

(b) These minerals are being worked under mining lease, in the private sector

Appointment of Indian Nationals in E.C.A.F.E.

4938 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA
SHRI RAMKANWAR

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the decision taken by U N Secretariat to block the appointment of any more Indians in the ECAFE Secretariat ,

(b) the total number of Indians working at present in the ECAFE Secretariat and the number of those out of them who shall be retiring in a couple of years; and

(c) the reaction of Government towards this decision of U N Secretariat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) According to the information available with the Government of India no such decision has been taken by the U N Secretariat

(b) The number of Indians working in the ECAFE Secretariat is 16 and 13 out of them will be retiring in the next two years

(c) Does not arise However in view of the large number of retirements of Indians during calendar years 1974-75, the Government has been putting forward forcefully the cases of competent Indians for appointments in the ECAFE Secretariat against new vacancies

Recommendation of the Fuel Policy Committee for Replacement of Obsolete Boilers.

4939 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Fuel Policy Committee has recommended to Government the urgent need for replacement of obsolete boilers as they consume more fuel due to inherent technological deficiency ,

(b) whether boiler industry in most cases has not upgraded its technology for more than a quarter century,

(c) whether there is a proposal to replace boilers with 40 per cent fuel efficiency to effect substantial saving in the consumption of coal, and

(d) what action has been taken on the recommendations of the Fuel Policy Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) The Fuel Policy Committee have recommended *inter alia* the strengthening of the existing fuel efficiency organisation for providing fuel efficiency service to industry They have identified some of the areas where scope exists for fuel efficiency One of the areas suggested is the replacement of Lancashire Boilers by the supereconomic and horizontal return tube boilers in a phased manner

(b) Most of the Boiler manufacturers are manufacturing boilers in technical collaboration with well known foreign firms and they are getting their know how from their foreign collaborators, who are bound by the agreement to pass on the latest technology to the indigenous firms

(c) Goverament has not formulated any proposal but it is in the interests of industries themselves to have more efficient boilers

(d) The various Ministries concerned have been advised to suitably instruct the organisations, industries etc with which they are concerned to take measures for improving fuel efficiency on the lines suggested by the Fuel Policy Committee

Course of Plastic Surgery of Delhi University

4940. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Para (4) on Page 450 of Delhi University Calendar prescribe that a candidate while serving in a teching institution|hospital recognised by Delhi University can be assigned with one or more institiutional work as a whole time student under a supervisor(s);

(b) the name of candidates who have been permitted to avail this facility in the past while serving and doing post-graduate studies especially in Plastic Surgery; and

(c) the name of the candidates to whom this facility has been refused and the reasons therefor in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) and (b). Clause 4 of the Ordinance on page 450 of the Delhi University Calendar provides that a student registered for the Degree of M. Ch. (Plastic Surgery course) may be assigned by the Board of Research Studies in Medical Sciences to one or more recognised Institutions to work for a specified period as a whole time student under the supervisor(s) appointed by the Board. The Department of Plastic Surgery in the Safdarjang Hospital is the only institution recognised by the Delhi University for post-gradute studies in this speciality. No candidate in the past has, therefore, been assigned by the Board to any other institution for this course. However, one candidate who was registered in 1967 to work in the Department of Plastic Surgery of Safdarjang Hospital for a period of two years violated the University rules by concealing factual information for which misconduct disciplinary action has been taken against him by the University authorities.

(c) No eligible candidate has been refused admission to the M. Ch. (Plastic Surgery course at the Department of Plastic Surgery of the Safdarjang Hospital, However, the request of one candidate, namely Dr. V. N. Gupta for registration at the Safdarjang Hospital for the course while working at the Irwin Hospital was not acceded to. It was suggested to Dr. Gupta by the Head of the Department of Plastic Surgery of the Safdarjang Hospital that he should take up the job in Plastic Surgery at that hospital for the purpose of preparing for the aforesaid examination, but he did not act on this suggestion.

Request by Afghanistan Government for planning and technical experts

4941. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Afghanistan Government have requested the Government of India to provide planning and technical experts; and

(b) if so, the fields in which the experts have been demanded and the reaction of the Indian Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). It is expected that at the meeting of the Indo-Afghan Joint Commission, to take place shortly, the Afghan Government will request experts in the fields of planning, agriculture, community development, fisheries, textile industry, power generation and transmission, civil engineering, public health, education and statistics. These requests will be considered and accommodated to the maximum extent possible.

Agreement regarding free distribution of cloth among textile workers

4942. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ahmedabad Majoor Mahajan and the Ahmedabad Millowners Association have entered

into an agreement about the free distribution of cloth worth Rs. 1.25 crores among the textile workers;

(b) if so, the main features of this agreement, and

(c) whether the agreement gives details of the quality of cloth to be distributed under this agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA) : (a) The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association entered into an agreement, in December, 1973 with the Textile Labour Association, about the free distribution of cloth to the mill workers. Information about the cost of cloth to be distributed in terms of the agreement is not available

(b) The salient features of the agreement as slightly modified subsequently on January 2, 1974, are as under:

(i) The employees shall be given before 31st December, 1973 free cloth worth a stipulated amount, calculated at the ex-mill rate with excise duty.

(ii) The schedule of cost of cloth to be given is as follows:—

Total emoluments during the year, 1972	Cost of cloth
Rs.	
501 to 1000	Rs. 25 00 (To be given latest by 10th Jan., 1974)
1001 to 2400	Rs. 50 00
2401 to 3400	Rs. 85.00
3401 to 4600	Rs. 100.00
4601 and more	Rs. 110 00

(iii) Two member mills who are members of the Ahemedabad Mailowners' Association, which are only spinning mills, were not included in the agreement.

(iv) Any question arising out of the agreement would be decided by a Committee consisting of two members each of the Millowners' Association and the Textile Labour Association.

(v) This agreement will not form a precedent for future.

(c) Details regarding the quality of the cloth to be distributed have not been indicated in the agreement.

Stevadors on work to rule basis at Calcutta Port

4943. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether stevadores are working on work to rule basis at Calcutta port;

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to negotiate with them; and

(c) whether port is incurring loss due to it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Raid by Drug Control Department, Delhi Administration on M/s Unexo Laboratory at Hyderpur, Delhi

4944. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI : SHRI P. GANGADEB .

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state .

(a) whether the Drug Control Department of the Delhi Administration raided the premises of M/s. Unexo Laboratory in Hyderpur on the 19th December, 1973;

(b) if so, whether unlicensed firm was found making fake drugs; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Yes. The firm was found engaged in the manufacture of several types of Ayurvedic drugs under names resembling Allopathic preparations. Samples of seven such drugs were taken for test and analysis. Stocks of these drugs along with labels, packing materials and containers etc. were seized. A case was registered at Police Station Kingsway Camp, Delhi and the case is under investigation.

Import of Fertilisers

4945. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of fertilizers which was proposed to be imported from various sources during the current year;

(b) the total quantity of fertilizers which was actually imported; and

(c) whether there is a virtual stalemate in the availability of imported fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The total quantity of various fertilizers proposed to be imported from various sources during the current calender year is 31.60 lakh tonnes approximately.

(b) Contracts for a total quantity of 4.31 lakh tonnes (from January, 1974 up to 5th March, 1974) have been placed.

(c) Certain difficulties have arisen in the supply of fertilizers due to recent oil crisis. Some suppliers have asked for increase in prices as well as extension of delivery periods. Periodical negotiations are being held with the suppliers to ensure supplies according to the contracts.

उज्जैन में श्री सिंथेटिक नाइलोन फैक्ट्री

4946. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्व उज्जैन (मध्य प्रदेश) में हाल ही में 'श्री सिंथेटिक्स नायलोन फैक्ट्री' स्थापित की गई थी ;

(ख) क्या वहां के मजदूरों को टेक्सटाइल फैक्ट्री की सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं या कैमिकल्स फैक्ट्री के समान और वहां पर कुल कितने मजदूर काम करते हैं और उनमें कितने स्थाई हैं और कितने अस्थाई हैं ;

(ग) क्या हाल ही में उक्त फैक्ट्री में कुछ मजदूरों की छंटनी की गई है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) उक्त फैक्ट्री के कर्मचारियों के न्यूनतम और अधिकतम वेतन क्या हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बालगोविंद वर्मा) : इस प्रश्न को विषय-वस्तु मध्य प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार से सम्बन्धित है और उनके अनुसार अपेक्षित सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) कारखाना अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत, श्री सिंथेटिक्स को, रसायन मनुष्य द्वारा बनाए गए फाइबरों, जिनमें पुनः उत्पादित सेल्यूलोस रेयन नाइलोन और इन जैसे अन्य सूत्र शामिल हैं, शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत वर्गीकरण किया गया है । कुल नियोजित श्रमिकों की संख्या 510 है, जिनमें से 442 स्थायी है और शेष 68 परिवीक्षाधीन है ।

(ग) यद्यपि छंटनी शब्द के सम्यक अर्थ के अनुसार कोई छंटनी नहीं हुई है, तथापि, 15 अस्थाई कर्मचारियों की सेवाएं 1-1-1974 से उस काम के पूरा हो जाने के कारण समाप्त कर दी गई, जिसके लिए कि वे नियोजित किए गए थे ।

(घ) श्रमिकों के मजदूरी सम्बन्धी ढांचे के बारे में निर्णय औद्योगिक न्यायालय के 7.2.74 के पंचाट द्वारा किया गया है । न्यूनतम मजदूरी 214.56 रुपये है और अधिकतम वेतन 504.56 रुपये है ।

Special cell for reviewing functioning of Wage Boards

4947 SHRI D B CHANDRA GOWDA
SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether the Planning Commission has set up a special cell to review the functioning of Wage Boards and suggest proposals for reorganising their structure, and

(b) if so, the work so far done by this Cell ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) and (b) A Wage Cell has been set up recently in the Ministry of Labour for the collection and analysis of wage data in other allied matters, which would be useful in the assessment and formulation of policies

लोक सभा की बैठक में उत्तर दिए जाने के लिए भारत का क्षेत्रफल

4948 श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 15 अगस्त 1947 जनवरी 1963 और जनवरी 1973 को भारत का क्षेत्रफल कितना कितना था और

(ख) यदि इन क्षेत्रफलों में अन्तर है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) (क) 15 अगस्त, 1947 को भारत का कुल क्षेत्रफल 32,61,595 वर्ग किलामीटर था 1 जनवरी 1963 को भारत का कुल क्षेत्रफल 32,69,090 वर्ग किलामीटर था । अद्यतन उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 1971 में परिकलित भारत का कुल क्षेत्रफल 32,80,483 वर्ग किलामीटर था ।

(ख) 1 जनवरी 1963 के क्षेत्रफल में फ्रांस और पुर्तगाल के क्षेत्र भी शामिल थे जो भारत के साथ मिल गए ।

1971 में क्षेत्रफल में हुई वृद्धि के कारण अधिक बारीकी से आकलन किया जाता है जो सर्वेक्षण का उन्नत तकनीक से संभव हुआ तथा कुछ खाड़ियों और गर्तों को अन्तर्देशीय जल के रूप में शामिल करने से हुआ है ।

Acquisition of Wagons by Indian Railways

4949 SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the Planning Commission's reservations about the wagon acquisition programme of the Indian Railways on grounds of financial stringency has caused fears of a recession in the wagon industry,

(b) whether there is possibility that the order for wagons would be substantially scaled down from the earlier programmed level of 4 wheeler units to about 12,000 4 wheeler units annually and

(c) if so the policy of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) to (c) During 1974 75 RSP orders for approximately 12 000 wagons in terms of 4 wheelers are being placed on the wagon builders Considering the large backlog of orders with the wagon builders against the earlier RSPs which come to about 37228 5 wagons in terms of 4 wheelers, it is expected that the capacity of the industry can be utilised for atleast two more years There is therefore no question of any fear or recession in terms of orders of wagons already available with the wagon builders However most of the bagon builders are apprehensive about the substantial losses they would incur in executing the past orders which were taken on unremunerative prices and which have to be executed under the current cost structure The Government is seized of this problem and is trying to work out a solution which could be fair to all concerned

Shifting of Usha Automobile and Engineering Pvt. Limited

4950. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Usha Automobile and Engineering Private Limited has started shifting their manufacturing unit from Calcutta to Haryana;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any engineering unit has shifted from West Bengal and if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) Government have no information of any such happening in the recent past.

दिल्ली में 13 उद्योगों को जन उपयोगी सेवा घोषित किया जाना

4951. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली के उपराज्यपाल ने 1 फरवरी, 1974 को 13 उद्योगों को जन उपयोगी सेवा घोषित किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या है?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) (क) और (ख) इस मामले में दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा जारी की गई अधिसूचना दिनांक 4 फरवरी, 1974 की एक प्रति सदन की मेज पर रख दी गई है। [प्रकाशन में रखा गया/देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 6571/74]

Replenishment of Arms by India

4952. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister during the election campaign said India have to replenish its arms as some neighbouring countries are arming themselves; and

(b) in view of this the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A careful watch is kept on the acquisition of military hardware and raising of the strength of the armed forces by neighbouring countries hostile to us. All such developments are taken into consideration while planning our defence measures. It would not be in the public interest to disclose the details of the steps taken by us in this regard.

Evacuee Property in Pakistan

4953. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what efforts are being made to get back the cost of evacuee property in Pakistan;

(b) what is the total amount recoverable from Pakistan; and

(c) what obstacles are being put by the Government of Pakistan in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) to (c). The value of immovable property left by displaced persons in Pakistan is of the ordre of Rs. 500 crores besides 90 lakhs acres of agricultural land. Inspite of sustained efforts in the past by the Government of India, Pakistan has not agreed to the settlement of this claim.

भारी मशीनों के लिए विदेशों द्वारा दिए गए आदेशों की पूर्ति

4954. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) विदेशों से भारी मशीनों के निर्यात का कितनी धनराशि का आदेश सरकार को मिला है तथा उनकी पूर्ति कब तक कर दी जाएगी, और

(ङ) किस देश का सबसे बड़ा आदेश लम्बित है, वह किस वस्तु का है और उसका मूल्य क्या है ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) (क) और (ख). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और शीघ्र ही सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

भारी उद्योगों में लगाई गई पूंजी, उपयुक्त क्षमता और लाभ अथवा हानि की प्रतिशतता

4955. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री एस० एन० सिंह देव :

क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के प्रत्येक भारी उद्योग में कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है ,

(ख) गत-तीन वर्षों में अब तक प्रत्येक वर्ष में कुल कितना घाटा हुआ या लाभ अर्जित किया गया और उसकी प्रतिशतता क्या है ,

(ग) उक्त अवधि में इन उद्योगों में कितने प्रतिशत क्षमता का उपयोग किया गया , और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (घ) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Poor Quality of Coal to Thermal Power Plants

4956. SHRI R. N. BARMAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the Thermal Power Plants in the country have complained about the inadequate and poor quality of coal supply resulting in decline of power generation by these plants ;

(b) whether as a result of refusal by these plants to accept the poor quality of coal supplied to them, a huge stock of coal has piled up at certain Washeries ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) to (c). Even though the coal production during the current year has been more compared to any previous year, there have been complaints of inadequate receipt of coal by some power plants mainly on account of the frequent disruptions of rail movement due to various types of staff agitations. The complaint about quality of coal has been mostly related to the middlings from two-product washeries which were reported to contain high percentage of ash and abrasive matter which affects the working of the power stations. The supply of such middlings to power stations has been suspended and it is proposed to convert these washeries to three-product ones. This would improve the quality of the middlings and remove the cause of complaint.

Hospitalization of 58 people of Baroda after taking "Prasad"

4957. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press report that fifty people most of them children were admitted to hospital for treatment of suspected food poisoning in Baroda in the Gujarat State after taking the "prasad" ;

(b) whether any Enquiry has been conducted ; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof ; and the action taken against the persons held responsible ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) to (c). Necessary information has been called for from the Government of Gujarat and will be furnished as soon as it is received.

कारों तथा वाणिज्यिक वाहनों का उत्पादन

4958. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों में पैसेन्जर कारों का उत्पादन निर्धारित लक्ष्य से काफी अधिक हुआ है जबकि बसों, ट्रकों आदि जैसे वाणिज्यिक वाहनों का उत्पादन निर्धारित लक्ष्य से काफी कम हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दोनों कारों तथा वाणिज्यिक वाहनों, के लिये क्या लक्ष्य रखा गया था तथा उनका वास्तविक उत्पादन कितना-कितना हुआ :

(ग) असमानता के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) अगली योजना अवधि में इस असमानता को मिटाने के लिये क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). यद्यपि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में यात्री कारों के उत्पादन का कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया था फिर भी वर्ष 1973-74 तक 85,000 वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों का उत्पादन लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था । कारों और वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों का 1971-72 और 1972-73 में वास्तविक उत्पादन और 1973-74 में अनुमानित उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार है :—

	1971-72 संख्या	1972-73 संख्या	1973-74 संख्या
यात्री कारें .	40,561	38,290	44,000
वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियां	39,667	38,374	43,000

वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों के उत्पादन में गिरावट के कारण निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(1) एक मामले में उपभोक्ता-विरोध और दूसरे मामले में इंजनों की अपर्याप्त सप्लाई के कारण दो एककों की क्षमता का न्यून-उपयोग ।

(2) सारे देश में गत दो वर्षों में उद्योग में बिजली की भारी कटौती ।

(घ) वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने की दृष्टि से तीन विद्यमान एककों को प्रति-वर्ष 24,600 संख्या तक अतिरिक्त क्षमता स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी गई है । इसके अलावा, अनेक पार्टियों को प्रतिवर्ष 1,04,000 की कुल क्षमता से नये औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने के लिए आशयपत्र दिए गए हैं । सिविलियन बाजार के लिए गाड़ियों का उत्पादन करने हेतु जबलपुर स्थित गाड़ी कारखाने में सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने का विचार भी है ।

हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची के मजदूर नेताओं पर मुकदमा चलाया जाना

4959. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन रांची के कुछ मजदूर नेताओं को निगम के प्रबन्धक वर्ग के कहने पर गिरफ्तार किया गया है, उन्हें जेल में डाला गया है और उन पर मुकदमा चलाया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें गिरफ्तार करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या नेताओं की गिरफ्तारी के कारण मजदूरों में काफी रोष व्याप्त है जो किसी भी समय विस्फोट का रूप धारण कर सकता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो रोष के कारणों को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं । प्रबन्धकों के कहने पर कोई गिरफ्तारी नहीं की गई है । बिहार बंद के दिन जिले के प्राधिकारियों ने भारी इंजीनियरी निगम की बस्ती क्षेत्र में कानून और व्यवस्था पुनः स्थापित करने के लिए कुछ गिरफ्तारियां की हैं ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

छावनी बोर्डों द्वारा संचालित मिडल स्कूल के प्रधानाध्यापकों एवं सहायक शिक्षकों के वेतनमान

4960 श्री रामावतार शास्त्री क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) छावनी बोर्डों द्वारा संचालित मिडिल स्कूलों की प्रधानाध्यापकों एवं सहायक शिक्षकों के वेतनमान क्या हैं

(ख) क्या नियमतः उनके प्रधानाध्यापकों को बी०ए० प्रशिक्षित तथा सहायक शिक्षकों को आई० ए० प्रशिक्षित का वेतनमान मिलना चाहिये

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड के तुरहाटोली मिडल स्कूल के सहायक शिक्षकों को आई०ए० प्रशिक्षित का वेतनमान नहीं दिया जा रहा है और

(घ) यदि हां तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार इस त्रुटि को दूर कर शिक्षकों की मदद करने का विचार रखती है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) (क) और (ख) छावनी बोर्डों द्वारा चलाए जा रहे मिडिल स्कूलों के प्रधानाचार्यों एवं सहायक अध्यापकों को वही वेतनमान दिए जाते हैं जो उस राज्य सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किए जाते हैं जिस राज्य में छावनी बोर्ड स्थित है और जो वेतनमान राज्य सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त उनके अपने वर्ग के समकक्ष अध्यापकों को दिए जाते हैं ।

(ग) और (घ) दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड के तुराहाटोली मिडिल स्कूल के सहायक अध्यापकों को आई० ए० प्रशिक्षित के वेतनमान देने के प्रस्ताव का दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड के जनरल आफिसर कमांडिंग इन-चीफ के परामर्श से अध्ययन किया जा रहा है क्या कि आवश्यक मंजूरी देने के लिए वही समर्थ प्राधिकारी हैं ।

Alleged Corruption in Rehabilitation Industries Corporation

4961 SHRI N K SANGHI Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports of turning of Taxi Cooperatives into junks and about mismanagement and prevalence of corrupt practices in the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation wherein the Centre has sunk Rs nine crores to create employment for refugees,

(b) if so what targets were laid down for providing employment to refugees per year since the inception of the Corporation and how far these have been achieved; and

(c) whether there is gross financial mismanagement in its accounts and officers of the Comptroller and Auditor General's office have been withdrawn and if so, the reasons for the same and the steps proposed to make the Corporation fulfil its objectives ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G VENKATSWAMY) (a) to (c) The information is being collected from the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd Calcutta and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Construction of Leh-Manali Road

4962 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Leh Manali road constructed under the Border Roads Divisions has been metalled, and

(b) if so the total cost of construction of this road ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) The stretches from Leh to Upshi and Keylong to Manali have been metalled

(b) The total cost of construction of this road is Rs 17 4 crores approximately

Auction of Jeeps by Army Authorities

4963 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of jeeps auctioned as second hand by the Army authorities during the financial year 1973-74 upto 28th February, 1974;

(b) the procedure followed in the auction of these jeeps; and

(c) the total sale proceeds of the auction?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Surplus jeeps are not auctioned by the Army authorities directly. These are declared to the DGS&D who arranges for their disposal by public auction/tender. 981 jeeps were sold through the DGS&D during financial year 1973-74 upto 28-2-74.

(c) Rs. 68,00,401.00.

Setting up of Ordnance Factory during 1974-75

4964. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up any Ordnance factory during the financial year 1974-75; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Government proposes to set up a Propellant Factory at Itarsi to meet the increased requirements of defence production. It is likely to go in production in 1979.

There is also a proposal to set up a Special Steels Plant at Kanpur to meet the requirements of special steels for defence production. This project is, however, under review and its financial estimates are being worked out.

Statement made by field Marshal Manekshaw re: deployment of army for maintaining Law and Order.

4965. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :
SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent statement of F. M. Manek-Shaw regarding frequent deployment of the Army for maintaining Law and Order has come to the notice of the Government; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to this statement?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Government have seen the press reports as published by various Newspapers. The precise details of the speech are not available.

(b) Government have no comments on the views expressed by the retired Army Chief.

Compensation to Indians asked to leave Burma after partition

4966. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Burmese Government have informed India that they are willing to pay compensation to those who were asked to leave Burma after the partition;

(b) whether India has taken up this question with Burma;

(c) how many cases are there whose claims have not been settled so far by the Burmese Government; and

(d) the steps being taken immediately to settle the property deals with that Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). On December 6, 1973, the Burmese

Government issued a Notification stating that compensation would be paid in respect of the national and foreign owned enterprises nationalised under the Business Nationalisation Law, 1963 and the Socialist Economic System Establishment Law, 1965. The Government of India have been in touch with the Government of Burma on the matter of compensation for assets left behind by Indian repatriates.

(c) and (d). The Burmese Government have constituted a Board for the assessment of compensation in respect of the properties concerned. The question of the admissibility of claims and payment of compensation will arise only after the decision of the Board is known. The number of Indians who will get compensation or not and the amount involved is, therefore, not yet known.

26 जनवरी के अवसर पर आदिवासी जातियों के मुखियों को आमंत्रित किया जाना

4967. **श्री लालजी भाई** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा 26 जनवरी के अवसर पर कुछ आदिवासी जातियों के मुखियों को आमंत्रित किया गया था ;

(ख) उन व्यक्तियों में किन-किन राज्यों से मुखियों को सम्मिलित किया गया था ;

(ग) क्या राजस्थान राज्य से ऐसे किसी भी व्यक्ति को नहीं बुलाया गया था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम): (क) तथा (ख). 1974 में गणतंत्र दिवस समारोह के अवसर पर निम्नलिखित राज्यों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्रों से आदिवासी प्रतिनिधियों को दिल्ली में आमंत्रित किया गया था :—

आंध्र प्रदेश	असाम	बिहार
गुजरात	हिमाचल प्रदेश	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर
कर्नाटक	केरल	मध्य प्रदेश
महाराष्ट्र	मणिपुर	मेघालय
नागालैंड	उड़ीसा	राजस्थान
तामिलनाडु	त्रिपुरा	उत्तर प्रदेश
पश्चिम बंगाल	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	अन्दमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप
दादरा और नागर हवेली	लक्काद्वीप एवं मिनिकाय द्वीप	मिजोरम

(ग) राजस्थान से आमंत्रित एक आदिवासी प्रतिनिधि ने समारोह में भाग लिया ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

चान्दी के वर्कों के प्रयोग पर पाबन्दी

4968. **श्री लालजी भाई** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री चांदी के वर्कों के प्रयोग पर पाबन्दी के संबंध में 28 फरवरी, 1974 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1398 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने समय-समय पर चांदी के वर्कों आदि की जांच की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) दिल्ली में सन् 1973 के दौरान दिल्ली नगर निगम तथा स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के केन्द्रीय खाद्य दल द्वारा चांदी के वर्कों के 11 नमूने लिये गये जिनमें से तीन नमूनों में मिलावट पाई गई ।

Centres established for Rehabilitation of Burma Repatriates

4969. **SHRI B. S. MURTHY**: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of centres established for the rehabilitation of Burma repatriates; and

(b) the plans, if any, to further help these repatriates during the Fifth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) No specific centres have been established for the rehabilitation of Burma repatriates, although some of the families have been resettled in certain Land Colonisation Schemes and in certain industrial units to which financial assistance has been given.

The main sector in which the repatriates from Burma have been resettled is small trade and business and the assistance under the scheme has been made available to the repatriates from Burma in accordance with their own preference about the places where they want to settle down

Details of schemes sanctioned for repatriates from Burma and the facilities available under them is attached.

(b) During the Fifth Plan period, the benefits and facilities available would continue to be available to the repatriates on the present basis.

STATEMENT

Details of schemes sanctioned for rehabilitation of Burma repatriates

(i) *Business Loans.*—Loans are sanctioned for trade and business upto a ceiling of Rs 5000/- per family

(ii) *Housing Loans.*—Loans for purchasing plots and construction of houses are given as under:—

	Urban areas	Rural areas
	Rs	Rs.
(a) Cost of Plot	600 (Loan)	200 (Loan)
(b) Cost of construction of the house	2000 (Loan)	1250 (Loan)
(c) Development of land	1500 (Loan)	600 (Grant)
(d) For business Premises	500 (Loan)	200 (Loan)

Business loans and housing loans are given to the repatriates through the District Administration in the States concerned

(iii) *Repatriates co-operative Finance and Development Bank.*—The Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank set up with its headquarters at Madras also provide credit facilities to the repatriates settled in the Southern States for small scale industries, business and other schemes.

(iv) *Resettlement in agriculture.*—Repatriates have been resettled in agriculture under Land Colonisation Schemes in Tamil Nadu (common for Sri Lanka and Burma repatriates), Sindhanur Project in Karnataka (common for migrants from former East Pakistan and repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka), Betul project in Madhya Pradesh (common for migrants from former East Pakistan and repatriates from Burma). Certain agricultural schemes in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar exclusively for Burma repatriates have been sanctioned.

(v) *Employment in Industries.*—Employment is secured for repatriates in certain industrial schemes for which financial assistance has been given by Government of India namely, Ramagundam Textile Centre, Nellore and Rajahmundry Spinning Mills in Andhra

Pradesh, Nazareth and Srivilliputhur Spinning Mills in Tamil Nadu

(vi) *Other Schemes Sanctioned*—A special residential School for the children of Burma repatriates at Mathur (Tamil Nadu), Special Home for unattached women at Mathur (Tamil Nadu) a Permanent Liability Home for repatriates at Kancherapalem (Andhra Pradesh) have been set up Training schemes in different States have also been sanctioned

(vii) *Educational Concession* —(a) Book grants ranging from Rs 5 to Rs 100 per annum, to Day-Scholars

(b) Stipends ranging from Rs 40 to Rs 60 per month to students reading in Middle and High Schools and Colleges, subject to certain condition regarding marks if they stay in a hostel away from their families

The above concessions are admissible, if the income of the parents is not more than Rs 250 per month

W.H.O. Financial and Technical Assistance to India

4970 SHRI P G MAVALANKAR Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether World Health Organisation have been extending any financial, expert and technical assistance to India during the years 1972 and 1973,

(b) if so, the nature thereof,

(c) the various medical and health projects undertaken by Government on account of such assistance promised and given, and

(d) the results achieved so far of the said projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K KISKU) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The WHO gave assistance in the nature of consultants, fellowships & Supplies and Equipments for various approved projects

(c) The following projects and Programmes in the medical and health fields were undertaken with WHO assistance —

1 *Strengthening of Health Services*

Medical Rehabilitation, Nursing Administration, Nursing in Clinical Specialities, Strengthening of Family Planning Aspects of Nursing Administration

2 *Health Laboratory Services*

Production of Freeze-dried Smallpox Vaccine and B C G Vaccine

3 *Family Health*

Maternal and Child Health Paediatric Education, Integration of Maternal and Child Health Services into General Health Services

4 *Nutrition*

Applied Nutrition Programme, Nutrition Training

5 *Health Education*

Health Education in Schools including Family Life Assessing and Strengthening of Health Education in Family Planning

6 *Health Manpower Developments*

Medical Education, Post Basic Nursing Education Training Programme for Medical Officers and Trainees of Basic Health Workers Training of Medical Educators.

7 *Strengthening of Teaching of Human Reproduction*

Population Dynamics and Family Planning in Nursing and Midwifery Education.

8. *Diseases Prevention and Control-Communicable Disease Prevention* :

Epidemiological Surveillance of Communicable Diseases. Malaria and other Parasitic Diseases, Filaria Control, Smallpox Eradication.

9. *Mycobacterial Diseases* :

Leprosy Control. National Tuberculosis Control Programme.

10. Training in Veterinary Public Health.

11. *Non-Communicable Diseases*

Prevention and Control. Cancer, Cardiovascular Diseases, Improvement of Dental Education.

12. Drug Laboratory Techniques and Biological Standardization.

13. *Promotion of Environmental Health* :

Village Water Supply, Ground Water Training Course, Solid Wastes Disposal, Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, Control of Air Pollution.

14 Occupational Health.

15. *Biomedical and Environmental Health Aspect of Ionizing Radiation* :

Training of Radiographers, Radiation Medicine Centre Bombay-Course in Hospital Physics, Public Health Engineering Education.

16. Development and Strengthening of Health Statistical Services.

(d) The W.H.O. assistance has helped us to obtain foreign expertise in the form of Consultants, where considered essential, Supplies & Equipment and training of medical and para-medical personnel in the desired fields and vital to the implementation of the various programmes enumerated in reply to part (c) above.

Loading of Coal at Korea-Rewa Coal Fields

4971. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a steepfall in loading of coal at Korea-Rewa coal fields in the months of February and March, 1974;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the said coal shortage hit the textile industry in Ahmedabad and Gujarat as well as the Ahemedabad Electricity Power House, leading to power cuts, slowing down of the industrial units and the consequent lay-off; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to remedy the said deteriorating situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) and (b). Loading of coal from C.I.C. in February, 1974 was seriously affected due to poor return flow of BOX empties from Central and Western Railways due to hold up of a large number of wagons under load and slow movement on account of civil disturbances, curfew etc., in Gujarat and food agitation in Sahdol area. During March, between 10th and 19th coal loading was completely thrown out of gear on account of staff agitation by the Guards, Shuntmen and Cabinmen at Sahdol.

(c) and (d). There have been reports of shortage of coal affecting various industries in Gujarat. However, all efforts are being made to the extent possible to improve rail transport position to augment supplies of coal.

Probe into working of Coal Mines

4972. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to probe into the working of coal mines in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of decisions taken by Government at the meeting held recently to improve the working of coal mines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Recruitment of Adivasis in Mines etc.

4973. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI .

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the mills, factories and mines the Adivasis Harijans are mostly recruited as workers;

(b) whether Government propose to give them some concession of age while recruiting, as they are illiterate; and

(c) if so, whether Government have issued instructions to the nationalised mines in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) to (c) No specific instructions have been issued by this Ministry to the nationalised coal mines in the matter of employment of Adivasis, Harijans etc. The general guidelines issued by the Central Government in this behalf are applicable to the nationalised coal mines.

Production Targets for 1974-75 in Heavy Industrial Undertakings

4974. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) the production target of heavy industrial undertakings in the public sector had proposed during 1974-75; and

(b) whether Government have made the estimate of profit earnings also and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) During 1974-75, the target of production of public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Heavy Industry has been tentatively fixed at Rs 548.50 crores. The following table indicates the targetted production of the different units :—

		Targetted production during 1974-75 (Rs. in crores)
1	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited.	281 50
2	Heavy Engineering Corporation .	73 80
3	Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation	25 00
4	Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels	20 00
5	Triveni Structurals Limited	7 02
6	Tungabhadra Steel Project	2 48
7.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd. .	6 11
8.	Jessops & Co .	32 17
9	Braithwaites	13 47
10	Gresham & Craven .	1 55
11.	Richardson & Cramddes	9 00
12.	Machine Tools Corporation of India .	2 87
13	Hindustan Machine Tools .	65 53
14	Scooters (India) Ltd. .	6 00
		548 50

(b) Preliminary projections of profit/loss for all the public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Heavy Industry indicate that a net profit of the order of Rs. 25 crores is likely to be achieved during 1974-75. Heavy Engineering Corporation is expected to break-even. Other units presently running at a loss are also expected either to break-even or, in some cases make profit. Unit-wise details are not, however, available at this stage.

Shortage of beds in Delhi Hospitals

4975. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of beds for the inpatients in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of patients who are generally on the waiting lists;

(c) whether the situation on this score is very high in Irwin Hospital and Bara Hindu Rao Hospital;

(d) what steps are proposed to be taken to remove the shortage of beds, if necessary by temporary constructions; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to raise funds from the local population by imposition of cess or otherwise and thus to mitigate the hardships being caused to the patients?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No

(d) In order to maintain the existing bed population ratio, 2585 additional beds are proposed to be established during the 5th Five Year Plan.

(e) No

U.S.S.R. Plan or Peace Zone at Diego Garcia

4976. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S.S.R. has recently proposed a plan to make Diego Garcia region a Peace Zone;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the plan; and

(c) the reaction of affected countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Government are not aware of any Plan proposed recently by the USSR to make Diego Garcia region a peace zone. However, in the Joint Indo-Soviet Declaration of 29 November, 1973, it was stated that "the two States re-affirm their readiness to participate, together with other States concerned, on an equal basis, in finding a fair solution to the question of making the Indian Ocean a 'Zone of Peace'"

(c) Does not arise

Setting up of vigilance cells

4977 SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is room for corruption in the various attached, subordinate and statutory organisations under the Ministry of Labour;

(b) whether it is proposed to set up Vigilance Cells in all these offices to handle such cases; and

(c) the offices in which such cells have already been set up and the offices in which the vigilance cells are proposed to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) There can be room for corruption in any organisation, depending on the nature of work handled by it and the extent of integrity of the personnel handling that work.

(b) and (c) Vigilance Cells already exist in almost all the Organisations of the Ministry of Labour. A statement showing the names of the offices in which these cells have been set up is attached

Statement

1. Directorate General of Employment and Training, New Delhi

2. Office of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi.

3. Directorate General of Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes, Bombay-22 (DD).

4. Office of the Director Labour Bureau, Simla.

5. Office of the Director General of Mines Safety, Dhanbad.

6 Office of the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner, Dhanbad.

7. Office of the Mica Mines Welfare Commissioner, Dhanbad.

8. Office of the Mica Mines Welfare Commissioner, Bhilwara (Rajasthan)

9. Office of the Mica Mines Welfare Commissioner, Nellore (A.P)

10. Office of the Iron Ore Mines Welfare Commissioner, Bangalore.

11. Office of the Iron Ore Mines Welfare Commissioner, Patna.

12. Office of the Iron Ore Mines Welfare Commissioner, Indore (Madhya Pradesh)

13. Office of the Iron Ore Mines Welfare Commissioner, Panaji (Goa).

14. Office of the Iron Ore Mines Welfare Commissioner, Bhubaneshwar, (Orissa).

15. Office of the Iron Ore Mines Welfare Commissioner, Nagpur (Maharashtra).

16. Office of the Iron Ore Mines Welfare Commissioner, Hyderabad.

17. Office of the Iron Ore Mines Cess Commissioner for Mysore, Bangalore-20.

18. Office of the Iron Ore Mines Cess Commissioner for Bihar, Jamshedpur.

19. Office of the Iron Ore Mines Cess Commissioner for M.P., Indore.

20. Office of the Iron Ore Mines Cess Commissioner for Goa, Panaji (Goa).

21. Office of the Iron Ore Mines Cess Commissioner for Orissa, Bhubaneshwar.

22. Office of the Iron Ore Mines Cess Commissioner for Maharashtra, Nagpur.

23. Office of the Iron Ore Mines Cess Commissioner for Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

24. Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 1, Dhanbad.

25. Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 1, Bombay.

26. Office of the Central Provident Fund Commissioner, New Delhi.

27. Office of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Commissioner, Dhanbad.

28. Employees' State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi.

29. Office of the Chairman, National Council for Safety in Mines, Dhanbad.

30. Central Coal Mines Rescue Stations Committee, Dhanbad.

31. Office of the Chairman, Calcutta Dock Labour Board, Calcutta-1.

32 Office of the Chairman, Madras Dock Labour Board, Madras-1.

33 Office of the Chairman, Cochin Dock Labour Board, Cochin-3.

34 Office of the Chairman, Visakhapatnam Dock Labour Board, Visakhapatnam-1.

35. Office of the Chairman, Bombay Dock Labour Board, Bombay-1.

36 Office of the Chairman, Mormugao Dock Labour Board, Mormugao (Goa)

37 Central Board for Workers' Education, Nagpur.

Settlement of West Pakistan displaced persons in Faridabad Industrial Area

4978. SHRI B. K DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of allottees settled with land in Faridabad Industrial Area as a programme of rehabilitating displaced persons from West Pakistan;

(b) the total number of plots with sizes still remaining to be settled though occupied by the Displaced persons in Faridabad Industrial area: and

(c) the reasons for delay in the matter of settlement of those West Pakistan Displaced Persons in Faridabad Industrial Area who are in occupation of the land for long years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) In the Faridabad Industrial Township, 37 small industrial plots were allotted to displaced persons for setting up small scale industries and one bungalow plot was allotted to a displaced person for residential purpose. Out of 128 big industrial plots in the Faridabad Industrial Area, 123 stand allotted to industrialists on condition that they will employ all unskilled workers and as many as possible of the semi-skilled and skilled workers from amongst the displaced persons.

(b) About 2500—3000 persons in Faridabad Industrial Area have encroached upon the land of this Department. Complete information about the number of displaced persons and the area occupied by them is not readily available.

(c) The details regarding these encroachments will be collected. The question of dealing with these encroachments, whether by displaced persons or others, will be taken up in the light of the information collected.

Rehabilitation of Enclave displaced persons

4979. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount so far released, year-wise for the rehabilitation of Enclave Displaced Persons since it is accepted by Government as a matter of policy;
Persons so far benefited and settled, district-wise; and

(c) the amount earmerked for the years, 1973-74 and 1974-75 for rehabilitation of Enclave Displaced Persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) An amount of Rs. 23.28 lakhs was released to the West Bengal Government during the year 1969-70 for the rehabilitation of Enclave Displaced Persons.

(b) The information is being collected from the West Bengal Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) No amount has been provided for the rehabilitation of Enclave Displaced Persons during the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 as the State Government have not yet fully utilised the amount already released.

Contractor and Supplier in Mana Camp

4980. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the contractors and suppliers of the Mana displaced persons camp was earlier an employee under the Ministry of Rehabilitation whose services are terminated for various lapses;

(b) whether the same persons was given huge amount of contract and other facilities with the help and connivance of the Chief Commandant, Mana Camp; and

(c) the facts of the matter and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Non-deposit of E.P.F. by Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills

4981. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Provident Fund contribution of the workers of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mill has not been deposited in the Provident Fund Account for the last twelve years; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to deal with this violation of the Employees Provident Funds Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated as under —

(a) No This Mill was closed with effect from 13 2 1962 and was ordered by the High Court to be wound up with effect from 22 2 1964 At the time of liquidation, it was in arrears of Provident Fund dues as under —

Past accumulation	Employers share	Employees share	Administrative charges
Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
2,09,492 79	15 61,844 00	13 12 015 47	78 851 55

(b) The Company and the Directors were prosecuted under section 14 of the Employees Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 The Company was fined Rs 8,500 and the Directors were acquitted by the Judicial Magistrate First Class Sholapur The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation appealed against the acquittal of the Directors and finally the High Court disposed of the case resulting in the confirmation of the orders of the acquittal The recovery proceedings started against the Company became inoperative in view of the Company going into liquidation A claim for Rs 41 38 838 42 including the amount of damages and the interest of the debentures apart from the arrears of contributions and Administrative Charges filed with the official liquidator is pending with him and the matter is being pursued by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner with the Official Liquidator

Amendment of Indian Medical Central Council Act, 1970 to protect rights of Integrated Medical Practitioners

4982 PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether during the discussion in the Parliament on the Indian Medical Central Council Bill (1970) an assurance was given that integrated medical qualifications will be put in a separate part of the schedule, under rule making power of the Government,

(b) if so the reasons why this has not been implemented

(c) whether Government propose to amend the IMCC Act 1970 to protect the rights of the integrated Medical Practitioners and

(d) if so when the step towards amending the Act will be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K KISKU) (a) and (b) No However during the course of discussions in the Parliament on the Indian Medicine Central Council Bill (1970) it was mentioned that the Second Schedule will be divided under rule making power into two parts namely.—

(1) Institutions recognised under statute by the State or Central Government

(2) The rest Since, it has not been found possible to divide the second Schedule under rule making power of the Government, it is proposed to bring forward a comprehensive Bill to this effect in the near future.

(c) No

(d) Does not arise

Accumulation of Ingots at Durgapur Steel Plant

4983. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an accumulation of ingots at Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) if so, since when the accumulation has taken place; and

(c) the steps taken to clear the accumulated stocks of ingots to meet the needs of the steel rolling mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) and (b). There has been an accumulation of ingots in the Durgapur Steel Plant from the beginning of the year 1973-74 mainly as a result of shortage in the availability of power and coke oven gas leading to imbalance between the manufacture of ingots and their rolling in the mills.

(c) In December 1973, it was decided that further accumulation of ingots should be prevented by maximising production of saleable pig iron and matching the production of ingots for rolling with the available rolling capacity, in addition to moving ingots to other plants for rolling as was being done all along. Inadequate availability of rail transport was a constraint in the clearance of the accumulated stocks All possible efforts are being made to overcome this.

Setting up and expansion of Heavy Industries in West Bengal during Fifth Plan period

4984. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR :
SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes proposed to be taken up by Government for setting up new heavy industries and expansion of existing ones in West Bengal during the Fifth Five Year Plan period ;

(b) whether any proposal has been received from West Bengal Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) It is proposed to set up a heavy machine building plant in the public sector during the Fifth Plan for manufacture of mainly rolling mill equipment. Pending receipt of the detailed project report, it is not possible to give clear indication regarding its location.

A provision of Rs. 15 crores is being provided in the Fifth Plan in respect of Jessop & Co. Ltd. for their diversification programme.

(b) No proposal has been received from the Govt. of West Bengal by the Ministry of Heavy Industry.

(c) Does not arise.

Railway Wagon Factories

4985 SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:
SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether railway wagon factories are running below the rated capacity ;

(b) if so, the installed capacity and production of the factories, unit-wise during the last three years; and

(c) the capital invested *vis-a-vis* the loss suffered by each unit so far and the percentage of installed capacity which is being utilised by each of them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6572/74].

(c) Since many of the wagon manufacturers have a diversified product-mix, it is not possible to calculate with any degree of precision the actual capital invested as well as the loss suffered on account of the wagon manufacturing activity alone. On the average, the percentage of utilisation of the installed capacity in the industry has been of the level of 35 per cent—40 per cent.

Wagon Factories in West Bengal working below rated capacity

4986. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of wagon factories in West Bengal are working below the rated capacity due to lack of orders ;

(b) if so, the number of wagons orders these factories received and supplied during the last three years ; and

(c) the number of wagons orders in hand and likely to be received during the Fifth Plan period, unit-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Wagon Building Industry in West Bengal has had during the last three years adequate orders commensurate with their actual production as is clear from the following figures :

(*Figures in terms of* 4-*wheelers*)

Year	No. of orders outstanding at the beginning of the year	Fresh orders placed during the year	Total orders during the year	Production during the year
1970-71	7,913	3,742.5	11,315.5	5,128
1971-72	6,187.5	10,344.5	16,532	4,236
1972-73	12,296	11,560	23,354	6,235

(c) The wagon building industry in West Bengal, as on 1-3-1974 have orders to the tune of 24,282.6 in terms of 4-wheelers as per details given below:

S. No.	Name of the firm	No. of wagons in terms of 4-wheelers
1.	M/s Bridge & Roof Co. Ltd., Calcutta	1822.2
2.	M/s Braithwaites & Co. Ltd., Calcutta	5830.6
3.	M/s Burn & Co. Ltd., Calcutta	3250.0
4.	M/s Indian Standard Wagon Co. Ltd., Calcutta	3142.0
5.	M/s Jessop & Co. Ltd., Calcutta	2257.0
6.	M/s Textile Machinery Corporation Ltd., 24-Parganas, Calcutta	7980.8
	TOTAL	24,282.6

Based on the 5th Plan traffic anticipation of 280 million tonnes, which has been tentatively approved by the Planning Commission, the requirement of wagons has been estimated as one lakh numbers in terms of 4-wheelers, *i.e.* 20,000 per year. The number of wagons likely to be ordered on the wagon building industry in West Bengal during the Fifth Plan Period cannot be indicated separately, as it depends on certain variable factors.

Project for utilisation of Iron Ore in Western Ghats

4987. SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a project has been prepared to utilize the iron ore in Western ghats ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Detailed Project Report had been prepared for the exploitation of Kudremukh iron ore deposits which form part of Western ghats in Karnataka State. The report envisaged mining of about 20 million tonnes of crude ore to yield 7.5 million tonnes of saleable concentrates after beneficiation.

The original proposal envisaged exports to Japan in the form of slurry. Due to pollution problems in Japan these proposals did not materialise. Alternative outlets for ore from Kudremukh are under consideration.

Manufacture of Cars, Tractors and Trucks

4988. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the shortage of petrol, mobil oil and diesel, Government contemplate the reduction in manufacturing of tractors, cars, trucks and other machineries operated by them ; and

(b) if not, how Government propose to meet the increased demand for such energy producing articles ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The shortage of petrol and allied products has naturally occasioned rethinking and reappraisals in respect of policies and targets in these important industries.

Intensive Co-operation among Asian Countries

4989. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is ready to have intensive co-operation among Asian countries ;

(b) whether India is also to exchange technical know-how with other developing countries of Asia ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) There are over 1,000 Indian experts serving in developing countries in Asia under technical assistance programmes, both on a bilateral basis and on multilateral arrangements such as the Colombo Plan. In addition over 450 experts' services have been made available to those countries on contract basis. Over 330 trainees in technical fields are being accommodated in India under technical assistance programmes. India responds to the maximum extent possible to requests by Asian developing countires for technical assistance in respect of deputation of experts and provision of training facilities in India, apart from the undertaking of feasibility studies and economic surveys on behalf of these countries. The Joint Commissions with Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq and Sri Lanka also promote, *inter alia*, the exchange of technical know-how.

Body for Integrated progress of Mine areas

4990. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether he plans to set up a body in co-operation with the State Governments for integrated progress of the coal mine areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : No, Sir.

Survey of Service Conditions of Beedi Workers

4991. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently made a survey in regard to the service

conditions of the beedi workers in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve their working conditions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The Director, Labour Bureau conducted during 1965-66 enquiry into the labour conditions of *beedi* Workers and published a report titled 'Survey of Labour Conditions in Bidi Factories in India (1965-66)'.

(b) The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966, a central legislation, provides for the welfare and regulates the conditions of the work of the beedi and cigar workers.

Employment to Indian Construction Labour in Foreign Countries

4992. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign country has shown willingness to employ construction labour from India, and

(b) if so, the names of such countries and the reaction of Indian Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in unemployed Medical Graduates

4993. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a substantial increase in the number of Medical Graduates unemployed during the last two years;

(b) if so, the figures thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K KISKU): (a) and (b). A statement showing the number of medical graduates (including Post-Graduates) on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges in each State/Union Territory at the end of 1971, 1972 and 30th June, 1973 is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Some of the State Governments have devised Special Employment Programmes for medical graduates which provide for opening of rural dispensaries, grant of stipends for serving in tribal and other areas, imparting of pre-service training, financial assistance for self-employment, etc.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Medical Graduates (including Post Graduates) on Live Registers at the end of year		
		1971	1972	1973 (as on 30-6-73)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1400	1355	1329
2.	Assam	10	39	42
3.	Bihar	208	374	372
4.	Chandigarh	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
5	Delhi	440	626	761
6	Goa	21	31	60
7	Gujarat	23	64	69
8	Haryana	60	146	283
9	Himachal Pradesh	4	14	20
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	2
11	Kerala	415	573	829
12	Laccadives	2	3	5
13	Madhya Pradesh	42	93	87
14	Maharashtra	108	187	239
15	Manipur	—	—	—
16	Karnataka	380	640	680
17	Orissa	443	396	505
18	Pondicherry	30	36	32
19	Punjab	22	97	99
20	Rajasthan	194	294	270
21	Tamil Nadu	103	144	240
22	Tripura	—	—	
23	Uttar Pradesh	15	60	57
24	West Bengal	36	51	53
25	Meghalaya			—
26	Mizoram*	—	—	—
27	Nagaland	*	*	*
28	Andaman & Nicobar Islands*	*	*	*
29	Arunachal Pradesh	*	*	*
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	*	*	*
ALL INDIA TOTAL		3953	5424	6034

NOTE —I * No Employment Exchange is functioning in these States Union Territories

II Excludes figures for University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux except for two in Delhi (Delhi and Jamia Millia Universities)

III The registration being Voluntary all unemployed doctors do not register with Employment Exchanges Secondly a number of employed persons register with the Employment Exchanges for better prospects

Closure of Cement Plants in South for want of Coal

4994 SHRI D B CHANDRA GOWDA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the coal famine has affected the small plants in the South also,

(b) if so the number of small plants of cement closed down for want of coal and

(c) whether the industry has undertaken some short term measures to save coal and also the production and if so the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) and (b) Due to disruptions in rail transport, some of the cement plants in the Southern region have not been receiving coal regularly and in adequate quantity. As a result, some of them have reported partial closure of kilns for short-periods. The number of kilns closed and the period for which they remained closed varies from month to month depending on the receipts of coal. In February, 1974, 12 cement plants in the South had to partially close for short periods at different times. The kilns are started as soon as the coal supply is received.

(c) There are no short-term or long-term measures which cement industry can take to save coal and raise production.

Leprosy in Andhra Pradesh

4995. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the incidence of leprosy in Andhra Pradesh is extremely high;

(b) if so, the percentage of its incidence in Andhra Pradesh *vis-a-vis* other States ;

(c) whether any research has been conducted as to the reasons of such high incidence of this dreaded disease in the States ; and

(d) the efforts made to control and eradicate it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) and (b). Yes. The percentage of Leprosy incidence on the basis of total population according to 1971 Census *vis-a-vis* other States is given below :—

State	Percentage of leprosy cases on total population
1. Andhra Pradesh	1.44%
2. Tamil Nadu	1.90%
3. Bihar	0.60%
4. Maharashtra	0.56%
5. Karnatak	0.59%
6. Orissa	1.08%
7. Uttar Pradesh	0.19%
8. West Bengal	0.86%
9. Rest of States and Union Territories (low endemic areas)	0.13%

(c) No research to ascertain the reasons of such high incidence of this disease in Andhra Pradesh has been undertaken because in the opinion of expert leprologists perhaps no scientific logistics are available for undertaking the study as to why the disease is prevalent more in some places than in others knowing that it is a disease caused by germs.

(d) With a view to control the disease the National Leprosy Control Programme was launched in 1954-55 during the First Five Year Plan by the Government of India in collaboration with the States. The upto-date field and physical achievements in Andhra Pradesh since the inception of the Programme are as under :—

1. Leprosy Control Units	32
2. S.E.T. Centres	192
3. Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations	7
4. Control Projects by International Organisations	1
5. Training Centres	2
6. Population so far covered in Andhra Pradesh	16.82 million
7. Total cases so far recorded for treatment in Andhra Pradesh	2.10 lakhs

Withdrawal of Junior Doctors' Scholarship by C.S.I.R.

4997. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether C.S.I.R. was asked to withdraw scholarship to Junior doctors on strike ;

(b) if so, whether C.S.I.R. has refused to do so ; and

(c) if so, the alternative measures taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Threatened Closure of Rehabilitation Industries Corporation

4998. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, is on the verge of closure ;

(b) whether 5,525 employees of this Government Undertaking will lose their jobs in case Government decides to close it ; and

(c) if so, the actual state of affairs in prevailing in the Corporation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Rehabilitation Industries Corporation is incurring losses ever since its inception in 1959. The cumulative loss upto 31-3-1973 was Rs. 4.13 crores.

Government are considering the question of the financing of the Corporation in the light of the estimates of its gross income and expenditure during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. A Committee of officers has been set up to estimate the profit and loss of the Corporation for the period of the Fifth Five Year Plan and to recommend the best way of managing the Units of the Corporation and its future.

Expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant

4999. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn up any scheme for expansion of the Durgapur Steel Plant during the Fifth Plan period ; and

(b) if so, main feature thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) No, Sir. However, the possibility of expansion of the Plant is being examined.

(b) Does not arise.

Death of an Indian Economist's wife in U.S.A.

5000. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the wife of an Indian economist employed in the International Monetary Fund, was found beaten to death at her home at Bethesda, Maryland (USA) ;

(b) whether Government have enquired into this incident ; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Embassy of India, Washington has informed that Mrs. Lalita Mohan Khambadkone, wife of Shri Mohan Khambadkone, an Economist, employed with the International Monetary Fund, Washington D.C. was found dead on January 18, 1974, in her home at 7806 Ivy Terrace, a suburb of Washington, in the State of Maryland. After investigations, the Grand Jury indicted Ram Chandra Gnanu Mallekar, the domestic servant of Khambadkones from India, with manslaughter, assault and battery. The case in pending trial and our Embassy is in touch with the authorities concerned.

The body of Mrs. Khambadkone was cremated on January 21, 1974, after autopsy.

Break out of Malaria in Epidemic Form

5001. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. C. G. Pandit, an emeritus scientist, recently warned a gathering of specialists in Poona that Malaria was threatening to break out in epidemic form in many parts of the country; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) At the inaugural session of International Course in Virology for Epidemiological Surveillance, Dr. C. G. Pandit pointed out the chances of the recurrence of malaria in an epidemic form in order to emphasise the importance of epidemiological surveillance in communicable diseases.

(b) Government is aware of the situation and the State Governments have been requested to intensify the fever surveillance in order to detect and treat malaria positive cases.

Loopholes in Steel Control Order

5002. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been alleged from many quarters that the dishonest traders by taking advantage of the loopholes in the Steel Contorl Order, have cornered and are cornering iron and steel products;

(b) if so, whether Government possess any specific reports of this practice, and if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) whether Government are considering to amend the Steel Control Order with a view to plug the loopholes; and

(d) if so, the main features of the proposed amendments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (d). No such complaint regarding loopholes in the Iron and Steel (Control) Order, 1956 has been received. However, the steel distribution policy is carefully reviewed from time to time and changes are made as and when necessary, including amendments to the Iron and Steel (Control) Order.

Retirement age of Naval Chief vis-a-vis Army and Air Chiefs

5003. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the retirement age of Naval Chief is 60 years while those of Army Chief and Air Chief 58 years; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The difference is due to different Service requirements.

Sub-standard medicines being supplied through C.G.H.S.

5004. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of standard and patent medicines have been excluded from the list of medicines supplied to patients by the C.G.H.S. ;

(b) if so, the names of such medicines, from when they were excluded from the list and the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government have received some complaints regarding supply of sub-standard medicines through C G H S ; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken to ensure that standard and patent medicines are supplied to patients ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) and (b). The Central Government Health Scheme formularly containing nearly 400 items is reviewed form time to time by a Committee consisting of the Director and Senior Specialists under the C.G H S. A recent list of medicines deleted from the formulary stating reasons for deletion, is given in the statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) Two complaints were received during 1973. When complaints are received, they are investigated and necessary action taken.

Statement

List of absolete medicines deleted

1. Caps. Neomycin Sulphate

This item is prescribed for hospitalised patients only and this has been transferred to S. J. Hospital.

2. Tabs. Mycostatin Oral

Prescribed in rare cases.

3 Pot. Penicillin Granules

Already Tab. Pot. Pencillin V is in the list.

5. Tabs. Thalazole

This has been replaced by Tabs. Sulphagunidine of IDPL.

6. Tabs. Butazolidine ALKA

We have Butazolidine in the list and other antacids are there separately

8 Caps. Disciol

There are other enzyme preparation *i.e.* Unienzyme in the list.

9. Inj Tri-Redisol-H which is a preparation of inj B 1, B. 12 & B. 6 has been deleted as there are two other preparation *i.e.* Inj. Bevidox and Inj. Neurobion in the list.

10 Caps sidefrol fert

There are two other preparation i.e. Caps Redicyte and Iberol in the list.

Late payment of Salaries to Staff of C.G.H.S. Dispensaries in Delhi

5005. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff of C.G H S. dispensaries in Delhi and New Delhi are being paid their salaries on the 5th, 6th, and 7th day of the month and not on the 1st day as was the practice earlier; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore and what steps Government propose to take to ensure that the staff of C G.H S. dispensaries gets their pay on the 1st of each month?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) :

(a) and (b). On conceding the demands of the Medical Officers Association the procedure for payment of salary was changed with effect from December 73, whereby the 76 C G.H.S. dispensaries were grouped into four zones and the pay distributed zonewise on the first four working days *i.e.* by the 5th of the month. From April, 1974 pay will be distributed on the first two working days of the month by regrouping of dispensaries.

Central Assistance for Family Planning Programme for Karnataka

5006. SHRI S. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the Central assistance to Family Planning programme to Karnataka from 1972-73 to 1973-74;

(b) whether this amount is routed through the India Population Project; and

(c) if not, what is the precise role of India Population Project and the progress achieved so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA) : (a) 1972-73 Rs. 393.38 Lakhs including cost of supplies in kind

1973-74: Rs. 264 lakhs upto February, 1974.

(b) No. The grant for India Population Project is also paid to the State Government.

(c) A statement giving the required information is enclosed.

Statement

India Population Project

India Population Project is an experimental Family Planning Project launched in six Districts in U. P. and five Districts in Karnataka with financial assistance from the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IDA) and the Kingdom of Sweden for a period of five years.

The precise role of the Project in Karnataka is as follows:

(i) To implement a maternity based family planning programme both in urban as well as in rural areas in an intensive manner after providing complete infrastructure, facilities and equipment in the five project districts (viz., Bangalore, Tumkur, Shimoga, Kolar and Chitradurga) according to the existing Government of India pattern.

(ii) To implement a special supplementary nutrition programme in one district with a view to determining the effect that the provision of nutrition will have on the acceptance of family planning services both directly as an incentive and indirectly as a result of the effect that a decling in infant mortality can have on the desire for fewer children and to test the means of implementing nutrition programme by providing additional inputs.

(iii) To establish a population Centre in Bangalore for testing out and suggestion an improved management information and evaluation system, for designing and carrying out field oriented research and for continuous evaluation of the Project the result from which could be applied to improve India's family planning programme as a whole. The Population Centre will be supported and guided in its task by a specialised management institute.

2. *Progress*

The Project period of five years started from 1st April, 1973. The present position of implementation of the Project is as follows:—

(i) A Governing Board of which the Health Minister Karnataka is the Chairman and the Chief Secretary, Co-Chairman has already been established. The Governing Board is vested with full powers of Government to make policy decisions for implementation of the Project and to review the progress made.

(ii) Various administrative offices/units which are prerequisite for implementation of the Project, viz., offices of the Project Co-ordinator Project Implementation Officer, Nutrtion Officer, Construction Wing and Population Centre have already been established.

(iii) Construction of various types of buildings provided in the Project is in progress.

(iv) One A. N. M. School has been established in each of the five project districts. A number of vehicles have also been procured.

(v) Orders have already been issued by the State Government for the establishment of Maternity Homes, Urban Family Planning Centres, Sterilization Annexes to district and Taluk Hospitals, Maternity-sterilization wings in selected Primary Health Centres, Mobile Teams and procurement of survey equipments.

(vi) The Mobile Training Team attached to Regional Family Planning Centre at Bangalore has completed assessment of training requirement and the training calendar has also been prepared.

(vii) The State Government have already drawn up plans for implementing the supplementary nutrition programme Arrangement for collection of data on vital statistics relating to each family, village-wise have been made, and necessary survey work has been started.

(viii) Three workshops have already been conducted by the Population Centre for training of Administrators, medical and para-medical personnel in the project area.

Export of Snooping Devices

5007. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether our country has started to export snooping devices recently;

(b) if so, the names of the countries, and

(c) the foreign exchange being earned on this account?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Alleged Bungling of Rehabilitation Funds of Chhamb Refugees

5008. SHRI R. S. PANDEY :
SHRI RAM PRAKASH :

Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints alleging bungling of rehabilitation funds of Chhamb refugees; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). The Jammu and Kashmir Government have reported that no specific complaint has been received. But a general complaint to this effect has been made by a group of Chhamb displaced persons.

On the other hand the State Government have taken action about certain irregularities noticed in the issue of Ration Cards to the Displaced Persons families of Chhamb, and seventy-five ration cards which were found bogus were cancelled.

Coal Supply from Bengal-Bihar Coal Fields to Cement Factories of South

5009 SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cement factories in South which had been drawing their coal supplies from Singareni Collieries in Andhra Pradesh have been asked by the Coal Linkage Committee to draw their requirements from West Bengal and Bihar coal fields;

(b) if so, whether this change has caused dislocation in production programme of these cement factories; and

(c) whether the collieries in West Bengal and Bihar belt are not able to keep up supplies due to shortage of railway wagons and booking restrictions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Two cement factories in the southern region which were earlier linked entirely to Singareni for their coal supply have subsequently been linked to Talcher and Bengal-Bihar coal-fields for a part of their coal requirement at their own request in view of the quality of the coal required by them Two other cement factories in the southern region which were getting part of their requirements from Bengal-Bihar and part from Singareni were

linked entirely to Bengal-Bihar but subsequently the earlier part linkage to Singareni has been restored.

(b) The Government are not aware of any dislocation in production programmes of these cement factories but the movement of coal from Bengal-Bihar and Talcher has been less than the linked quantities.

(c) Due to the long-trend involved and other operational difficulties including heavy movement via Waltair the availability of wagons for movement of coal from Raniganj coal-field to the South is not satisfactory.

Production of Sponge Iron

5010 SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIFF : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the extent of production of sponge iron in the country and whether there is any demand for sponge iron by mini steel plants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): Sponge iron has been produced by the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur on a pilot plant scale. There is, however, no commerical production of the material in the country at present. Letters of Intent have been issued to 8 States Industrial Development corporations for production of sponge iron amounting to a total of 1.14 million tonnes.

Sponge iron can replace ferrous scrap to a certain extent as a feedstock for electric are furnaces and the demand is bound to increase with the setting up of commercial production by the units to whom Letters of Intent have been granted.

Marshy Land allotted to Erstwhile East-Pakistan Refugees in Baghel Tal, district Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh.

5011. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether refugees from erstwhile East Pakistan were settled in or near about the village Baghel Tal, District Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether they were allotted land which being submerged by Baghel Tal lake is unfit for cultivation; and

(c) whether work was started for taking out water from the said lake but remained totally ineffective?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The State Government has reported that a part of the land allotted to migrant families settled in 1959-61 in the area was low-lying and got submerged under water during heavy and constant rains in 1962-63 and 1963-64 and consequently it could not be cultivated. Therefore, a drainage scheme was sanctioned and work started in 1965 which was substantially completed in 1966. The State Government have reported that some improvements as still required but awaiting detailed survey by the State Irrigation Department. However, as the completion of the drainage scheme will involve some time, the State Government has resettled some of the affected families on alternative land.

Property Rights of Refugees from Former East Pakistan

5012. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether unlike the refugees from former West Pakistan, the refugees from former East Pakistan were not assured of the benefit of compensations for evacuee properties;

(b) whether according to 1950 Nehru-Liaquat Pact refugees from former East Pakistan were assured of entitlement of their rights to the properties left in their former homeland;

(c) If so, the steps taken by Government to ensure such rights for the former East Pakistan refugees;

(d) the facts about their rights to their properties at present;

(e) whether many constraints were created by Government of India and the former Government of East Pakistan and if so, the nature and extent of such constraints; and

(f) whether Government have taken or propose to take steps to square up the problems with the Government of Bangladesh and if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). Under the Nehru-Liaquat Pact of 1950, the migrants from East Pakistan retained their proprietary rights in their properties left behind by them and they could sell, exchange or dispose of their properties in any manner they liked. Hence no compensation was paid to them.

(c) to (f) The Government of India had been requesting the Government of Pakistan to implement and honour the Agreement but the response from that Government was not encouraging.

The question of taking up the matter about the rights to their properties may have to be considered at the appropriate time with the Government of Bangladesh.

Opening of New Missions in Latin American Countries

5013. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to open new Missions in Latin American countries; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Family Planning Centres in Jamnagar District

5014. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of family planning centres working in Jamnagar District in Gujarat State;

(b) the total amount earmarked for each centre during the year 1973-74; and

(c) the total amount spent during that period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) There were 10 Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres, 63 Sub Centres ad 8 Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres functioning in Jamnagar District as on 31st March, 1973

(b) and (c). Central assistance for the Family Planning Programme is provided to the State Government for different schemes and centres for the State as a whole. Details of Centre-wise allocation of funds and expenditure is maintained by the State Government themselves.

The total allocation to Gujarat for meeting expenditure on Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres, Sub-Centres and Urban Centres during 1973-74 is Rs. 92.17 lakhs. The expenditure during the period April to December, 1973, reported missing Rs. 119.58 lakhs.

Heavy Industry Units proposed to be set up in 1974-75

5015. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of heavy industry units likely to be set up during the year 1974-75;

(b) the places where such units are to be set up; and

(c) the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). It is proposed to set up a heavy machine building plant in the public sector during the Fifth Plan for manufacture of mainly rolling mill equipment. Pending receipt of the detailed project report it is not possible to give clear indication regarding its location. It is also not possible to say at present whether the construction of the plant will commence during 1974-75.

A decision has also been taken to initiate work for setting up two heavy industry units—Transformer Factory at Jhansi (U.P.) and the Central Foundry Forge Plant at Hardwar (U.P.)—under BHEL during 1974-75. The estimated cost of the Transformer Factory, including township, will be Rs. 17.17 crores and that of the Central Foundry Forge Plant Rs. 22.40 crores. The value of the output in the Transformer Factory is likely to be of the order of Rs. 14.95 crores per annum and that in the Central Foundry Forge Plant of the order of Rs. 13 crores per annum.

In the private sector, a number of letter of intent/licences have been issued. It is, however, not possible to give any indication at this stage as to how many of them will actually be able to set up the industry during the year 1974-75, and where.

Criteria for setting up of Heavy Industries

5016. SHRI A.K.M. ISHAQUE : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by Government in regard to setting up of heavy industries;

(b) whether North Bengal is covered by it; and

(c) if so, the names of the industries proposed to be set up there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The setting up of Heavy Industry in a particular area is decided after taking into consideration the feasibility study for a project covering various techno-economic factors like the availability of land, labour, power, raw-material, transport and other infrastructural facilities.

The above considerations apply to the setting up of Heavy Industries in any part of India including West Bengal or any part of it.

There is as yet no proposal to set up any Heavy Industry in the northern part of West Bengal in the next few years.

Non-availability of Scrap

5017. SHRI A K M ISHAQUE Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of steel re-rollers, particularly in the small sector are suffering because of the non-availability of scrap;

(b) if so, whether it is largely due to the fact that 96 scrap re-rollers of the S.R.M.A. get a major share at the cost of 1000 others; and

(c) the steps contemplated to meet the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) Re-rollable scrap availability is at present short of demand and this may be affecting the steel re-rollers.

(b) and (c). It would not be correct to say that this is largely due to the scrap re-rollers of the S.R.M.A. getting a major share.

Crash programme for increasing production of Coal

5019. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a crash programme for increasing production of coal has been formulated by his Ministry;

(b) whether the proposed increase is more than that envisaged in the draft document of the Fifth Plan; and

(c) the measures proposed in regard to investments, increase in indigenous output of mining machinery, import of machinery and expansion of the rail lines connecting the major carrying stations with the pit-heads, etc?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The coal programme, as included in the Draft Fifth Plan, envisages increasing the coal production from the level of 79 million tonnes expected to be achieved in the current year, to 135 million tonnes by 1978-79. This programme is being reviewed by the Planning Commission in the context of the current oil crisis. Pending this review, the production of coal is proposed to be increased to 95 million tonnes in 1974-75.

(c) The Draft Fifth Five Year Plan makes a provision of Rs. 737 crores for the coal programme. In addition, provision also exists for establishing a project for manufacture of formed coke, Central Mine Planning & Design Institute and Research programmes in coal sector under the overall provision of Rs. 29 crores made for the Science and Technology programmes of this Department. This provision may undergo a change, depending on the revision that may ultimately be made in the coal programme.

The coal producing organisations in the public sector have worked out their requirements of machinery in detail and standardised the needed equipment to the extent possible in consultation with Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd. and Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., etc. The equipment required from other domestic sources has also been assessed in detail. Full use will be made of the indigenous capacity for the manufacture of mining equipment and such items as are not available indigenously will be imported.

The rail transport requirements for the anticipated increased production of coal during the Fifth Plan have been examined in detail by two 'Coal Transport Planning Study Teams' (Bengal-Bihar and Outlying Fields) appointed by the Railway Board. These Study Teams have recommended certain immediate as well as long term measures. Action has been initiated to implement the immediate measures. The long term measures, which are linked with the anticipated development of coal mines, are under examination of the coal producers.

Target for production of Steel & Steel Products

5020. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what was the target for the production of steel and steel products for the financial year 1973-74 of Hindustan Steel;

(b) whether there will be a substantial shortfall in the targeted production; and

(c) if so, the magnitude of this shortfall; and

(d) the main reasons for not achieving the targeted production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The targets of production from the steel plants under Hindustan Steel Limited for the year 1973-74 are as under:—

(In '000' tonnes)

Plant	Ingot Steel	Saleable Steel
Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela	4,550	3,438
Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur .	82	46 1

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The actual production is estimated as under —

(In '000' tonnes)

Plant	Ingot Steel	Saleable Steel
Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants . .	3,772	2,781
Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur	56 1	36 2

(d) The production during the current financial year has been badly affected by two principal factors. The first was the very severe cuts and interruptions in power supply, especially in the period, April to November, 1973. This directly affected production in all the plants, except Bhilai It also affected the entire Jharia coal field area and thus led to curtailment in the operations of the coal washeries and of coal mines. The latter, in turn, led to inadequate availability of coal for all the plants affecting production of steel. The second factor was the serious dislocation caused by the adverse industrial relations situation in the Railways, especially in the South Eastern and Eastern Railways in August 1973 and from late November, 1973 onwards, which has affected the movement of coal and other raw materials to the plants and of finished products from the plants, and necessitated the imposition of drastic cuts in production in keeping with the minimum flow of raw materials.

Discussions with Iran about developments in Baluchistan

5021, SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of Iranian military assistance to Pakistan for the suppression of revolt in Baluchistan figured in the discussion which the Iranian Foreign Minister had with India during his visit in December, 1973;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of Prime Minister Bhutto that Baluchistan was threatening to become a mini Bangladesh;

(c) the likely impact of Baluchistan developments on peaceful condition on India's western border with Pakistan;

(d) whether it is a fact that Iranian Foreign Minister informed our officials that Iranian military forces had not been sent to Baluchistan to help the Pakistan Government, and

(e) if so, the nature of the assistance rendered by Iran to Pakistan in regard to Baluchistan rebellion and its likely impact on peaceful relations between India and Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a), (d) and (e). The discussions with the Iranian Foreign Minister were confidential. However, it may be mentioned that in an exclusive interview given to the Special correspondent of the 'Times of India', New

Delhi, and published in the newspaper on 14-12-1975, the Iranian Foreign Minister was quoted as denying that Iranian forces had been helping the Pakistan army in quelling tribal unrest in Baluchistan. In the same interview it was stated that some Iranian helicopters had been deployed in Baluchistan but they were not armed and had never taken part in military operations. Iran was also assisting Pakistan in setting up a cement plant and two medical and engineering colleges in the area.

(b) Government have seen press reports of such a statement said to have been made by Prime Minister Bhutto to foreign correspondents in December 1975

(c) These developments are not likely to affect the peaceful conditions on Indo-Pakistan border.

Solving the Nutrition problem through own Foods

5022. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI .

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether protein in food resources available in the country is sufficient to meet adequate nutritional standards of the people,

(b) if so, whether India can solve its nutrition problem through its own food; and

(c) if so, whether proper measures have been taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes. But availability alone is not enough; proper distribution and better utilisation of food are equally important.

(b) efforts are made to solve nultritional problems in the country through our own resources with emphasis on self-reliance.

(c) There is no single approach for solving nutritional problems. Increasing agricultural production through improved technology, proper distribution of the available supplies, diversification of the diets through proper utilisation of the available food resources, maintenance of reasonable price levels, proper preservation of foodstuffs and prevention of wastage, supplementary feeding programmes for the needy vulnerable segments of the population, spread of knowledge of nutrition and proper dietary habits, and hygienic methods of handling and cooking of foods are various measures that are being adopted to improve nutritional status of the people

उपदान संदाय अधिनियम, 1972 की क्रियान्विति

5023. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उपदान संदाय अधिनियम, 1972 पारित होने के बाद इसे लागू करने के लिए किन-किन राज्यों ने नियम बना लिये हैं , और

(ख) इस अधिनियम के पारित होने के बाद सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी उपक्रमों के कितने कर्मचारियों को लाभ हुआ है तथा इन उपक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक में कितने-कितने कर्मचारी लाभान्वित हुये हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बालगोविंद वर्मा) . (क) बिहार आंध्र प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, पश्चिम बंगाल, मध्य प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, राजस्थान, गुजरात, हरयाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश की राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्रीय शासित क्षेत्र अंडमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह दिल्ली, पांडीचेरी और चंडीगढ़ ने उपदान भुगतान अधिनियम, 1972 के अन्तर्गत उसके पास हो जाने के बाद नियम बनाए हैं । नागालैंड मिजोरम और अरुणाचल प्रदेश की सरकारें इस अवस्था में नियम जारी करना आवश्यक नहीं समझतीं । अन्य राज्य सरकारें इस मामले पर विचार कर रही हैं ।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है । यह यथा-समय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

राजस्थान शिविरों में पाकिस्तान से आये शरणार्थियों का बसाया जाना

5024 श्री मूल चन्द डागा क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1971 के भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध के परिणामस्वरूप पाकिस्तान से राजस्थान में आये 51359 शरणार्थियों में से कितने शरणार्थी शिविरों में रह रहे हैं तथा कब से और उन पर अब तक कुल कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है, और

(ख) क्या ये शरणार्थी पाकिस्तान वापस जायेंगे और यदि हां तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उन्हें स्थायी रूप से किस प्रकार बसाया जायेगा ?

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जी० वेंकटस्वामी) : (क) राजस्थान सरकार से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार राजस्थान में 60248 पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक आये थे तथा 12-2-1974 की स्थिति के अनुसार 46689 व्यक्ति शिविरों में रह रहे हैं। यह सूचित किया गया है कि इन व्यक्तियों के लिए राहत सहायता की व्यवस्था करने पर जनवरी, 1972 से फरवरी 1974 तक कुल 276 लाख रुपये व्यय हुए हैं।

(ख) इन पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों के पाकिस्तान लौट जाने की आशा है तथा पाकिस्तान सरकार ने सूचित किया था कि वह इनको वापस लेने के लिए तैयार है। यद्यपि कुछ पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों के पाकिस्तान लौट जाने के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है परन्तु इस समय इनमें से अधिकांश पाकिस्तान नहीं लौटना चाहते हैं क्योंकि पाकिस्तान लौटने पर उनको अपने हितों के बारे में आशंका है। सरकार इसे वास्तव में एक मानवीय समस्या समझती है तथा आशा करती है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार आवश्यक स्थितियां पैदा करने के लिए उपयुक्त कदम उठायेगी ताकि ये व्यक्ति अपने घरों को सुरक्षा एवं सम्मानपूर्वक लौट सकें। तब तक इन व्यक्तियों को मानवता के आधार पर शिविरों में राहत सहायता दी जा रही है।

Bauxite deposits in South Kanara District of Karnataka

5025 SHRI T V. CHANDRASHEKHARAPPA VEERABASAPPA . Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the rich Bauxite deposits in South Kanara District of Karnataka have since been surveyed, and

(b) if not, whether the Ministry would undertake this survey to formulate viable projects ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a) Yes Sir Department of Geology and Mining Government of Karnataka have estimated reserves of 8 26 million tonnes of Bauxite in the localities of Aduvare Nagankalbare Mudugal Doddhara and Guppipara Pvateau in South Kanara District of Karnataka Geological Survey of India also carried out survey of Bauxite during the field season 1971-72 and 1972 73 During the current field season (1973 74), preliminary investigation by large scale mapping pitting and trenching is also being carried out by the Geological Survey of India in the localities of Badagamijar, Mudbidri, Sampayea and Indottu of the District

(b) Does not arise

Countries Equipped with I.C.B.M.

5026 SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANI Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) which countries in the world are equipped with Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles carrying nuclear warheads,

(b) what is the range of these missiles in respect of each of the countries, and

(c) what is the accuracy and lethality of these missiles ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. (b) and (c). A statement, based on published information, is attached.

Statement

Name of the country	Nomenclature	Range	Lethality	Accuracy
USA	(a) Minuteman-I	6,250 miles	1 Megaton	
	Minuteman-II	More than 7,000 miles	1-2 Megaton	
	Minuteman-III	More than 7,050 miles	3x200 Kiloton	
	(b) Titan	6,300 miles	6 Megatons	The warhead of a successfully launched ICBM will fall within a diameter of 5 miles corresponding to an accuracy of 5,000 miles or 0.05 percent of the range.
	(c) Vulcan (This name is given to a project for a new ICBM under consideration by the US Air Force)			
USSR	(a) Saddler (SS-7)	6,250 miles	5-10 megatons	
	(b) Sasin (SS-8)	6,250 miles	5-10 megatons	
	(c) Scrap (SS-9)	9,375 miles	20 megatons	
	(d) Scrag (SS-10)	5,000 miles	20-50 megatons	
	(e) SS-11	5,000 miles—6,000 miles	1-2 megatons	
	(f) Savage (SS-13)	5,000 miles—6,250 miles	1 megaton	

People Suffering from Mental Illness in the country

5027. **SHRI K. MALLANNA**: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 320 on the 14th March, 1974 regarding people suffering from Mental Illness in the country and state how far our medical experts have achieved success in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): Health is a State subject. The Governments of the States concerned have to develop facilities for treatment and hospitalization of mentally ill patients. The Government of India has also been assisting the States in providing psychiatric care to the community by establishment of psychiatric clinics. Due to constraint of financial resources sufficient headway has not been achieved in the treatment and control of this disease.

Design capability of Machine Manufacturers

5028. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are happy with the performance made so far by the machinery manufacturers to develop design capabilities; and

(b) if so, what incentives Government have given to develop and encourage our technical know-how in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The development of design capabilities by the machinery manufacturers is of fairly recent origin and the performance so far has not naturally been very substantial. Government have chalked up a comprehensive Science and Technology plan under which both cost-incentive as well as active assistance towards the development of such capabilities are rendered.

Standardisation of Wages in Jute Industry

5029. SHRI V. MAYAVAN .

SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a tripartite meeting was called by his Ministry to consider the standardisation of wages in the jute industry;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed; and

(c) the decisions arrived at ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (c). A meeting was convened on the 4th March, 1974 in connection with demands for standardisation of wages and grant of relief to the Badli workers. The view points expressed by the representatives of the employers and workers were noted.

Coal-based-industries affected by coal price rise

5030. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether coal prices have gone up in almost all the States due to the increase in railway freight;

(b) if so, since when,

(c) whether coal-based industries have been greatly affected by this coal price rise; and

(d) if so, the fact thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) to (d). The revised Railway freight structure for all goods traffic including coal will come into force only from 1-4-1974 After this date the railway freight on coal will go up by amounts varying from 25 paise per tonne at a distance of 40 K.M to Rs. 23.30 per tonne at a distance of 2500 K.M

Applications received for diversification of production by Machinery Industry

5031. SHRI DHAMANKAR : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has been taken to allow the machinery industries to diversify their production within the overall licensed capacity; and

(b) if so, how many applications have been received for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No proposal has so far been received.

कोयला खान श्रमिकों को सुविधायें

5032. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कोयला खान श्रमिकों को आवास, जल, चिकित्सा, शिक्षा तथा मनोरंजन सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिए कोई उपयुक्त प्रबंध नहीं किये है ,

(ख) क्या श्रम कल्याण विभाग के पास श्रम कल्याण के लिए बहुत बड़ी राशि उपलब्ध है ,

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार कोयला खान श्रमिकों के कल्याण के लिए कोई योजना बनाने का है , और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा भविष्य में श्रमिकों के कल्याण के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कदम उठाने का है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा). (क) इन मामलों में मुख्य जिम्मेदारी नियोजकों और राज्य सरकारों की है । तथापि कोयला खान श्रम कल्याण संगठन उनके प्रयासों को मैंजे जाने वाले कोयले/कोक पर लगाये गये उपकर के संग्रह से अनुपूरित करता है और उसने अपने अनुज्ञेय स्रोतों के अन्दर इन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए पर्याप्त प्रयास किये हैं ।

(ख) कोयला खान श्रम कल्याण, निधि का सामान्य कल्याण खाता घाटे में है । तथापि आवास खाते में पर्याप्त धन उपलब्ध है ।

(ग) और (घ) . इस समय नयी योजना पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

खानों में ठेकेदारी पद्धति

5033. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खानों में प्रचलित ठेकेदारी पद्धति में श्रमिकों के शोषण का भय बना हुआ है , और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार खानों में ठेकेदारी पद्धति को समाप्त करने का है और इस बारे में सरकार की नीति क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हांसदा) : (क) तथा (ख). खानों में ठेका-मजदूर प्रथा के उन्मूलन की मांग की सरकार को जानकारी है । 12-7-1973 को केन्द्रीय ठेका मजदूर सलाहकार बोर्ड की दूसरी बैठक में इस विषय पर चर्चा हुई । बोर्ड की एक अनुशंसा यह थी कि कोयला खान उद्योग के कुछ कामों में ठेका प्रथा को समाप्त कर दिया जाए, जैसीकि दूसरी जांच कोर्ट ने अनुशंसा की है । मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

Exploitation of Minerals in Kerala

5034 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any plan for exploitation of minerals in the State of Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) : (a) and (b) The State Government of Kerala has formulated the following plans for exploitation of minerals during the Fifth Five Year Plan —

(1) Minerals investigations, which include pilot mining and bulk sampling of deposits of iron ore, bauxite, graphite, chinaclay, and glass sand, in different parts of the State.

(2) Detailed studies of the known limestone deposits of Pandareth near Walavar in Palaghat District

(3) Strengthening of chemical laboratory to conduct detailed chemical examination and ore beneficiation tests.

(4) Detailed investigations of economic minerals in forested regions of the State.

(5) Advanced training to be given to technical personnel in the field of investigation, prospecting, mining and beneficiation of mineral deposits.

(6) Intensification of research and development activities now being carried out in the State Department of Mining & Geo-

logy and also the University Department of Geology under a coordinated programme.

Central assistance to Kerala for Family Planning

5035. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the total amount allotted for Kerala as Central assistance for family planning for 1973-74 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA) : Rs. 222.20 lakhs.

Health Centres and dispensaries in Tribal areas of Kerala

5036. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places in Tribal areas in Kerala State where health centres and dispensaries will be set up during the next one or two years and whether Central Government have received a report regarding their necessity and whether details have been asked for from the State Government in this regard;

(b) whether Government have received a proposal from the State Government of Kerala for setting up health centres and dispensaries, if so, their number and places, and the assistance sought therefore, and

(c) the decision taken in this regard to part (b) above ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) As regards the first part of the question, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course. Regarding the second part of the question, no such report has been received by Central Government.

(b) and (c). No proposal has been received recently from the State Government in this respect. However, under the Minimum Needs Programme, the State Government is likely to establish 8 sub-centres and also upgrade 6 Primary Health Centres to 30 bedded rural hospitals during 1974-75.

Shortage of necessary drugs in Kerala State

5037. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any estimate has been made regarding the shortage of necessary drugs in the State of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) and (b). The supply position of drugs in the States is watched by the State Drugs Controllers. Information regarding cases of shortages of drugs are reported by the State Drugs Controllers to the Drugs Controller of India who pursues the matter with the concerned authorities. The Drugs Controller, Kerala, has reported that a survey to assess shortage of essential drugs is being undertaken.

Family Planning Centres in Kerala

5038. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of family planning centres established in the State of Kerala;

(b) the total amount earmarked for the Family Planning Campaign to each centre for the year 1973-74;

(c) the amount spent; and

(d) the result achieved so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA) : (a). The number of Family Planning Centres in Kerala as on 30th September, 1973 was as under :—

1. Main Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres . .	158
2. Sub-Centres . . .	1761
3. Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres . . .	33
4. Post Partum Centres . .	8

(b) and (c). Central Assistance for the Family Planning Programme is provided to the State Government for different schemes and Centres for the State as a whole. Details of allocation of funds and expenditure of Centre-wise is maintained by the States themselves.

The total Central assistance to Kerala State for Family Welfare Planning Programme for the year 1973-74 is Rs 222.20 lakhs. The expenditure reported by the State Government for the period April-December, 1973 was Rs. 118.26 lakhs.

(d) The performance till January, 1974 since inception of the programme is as follows :—

	Number	Rate, 1000 population
(i) Sterilizations	701,148	30.9
(ii) IUD insertions	270,342	11.9
(iii) Users of Conventional Contraceptives	94,111	4.1

As a result of the above performance 7.29 lakh currently married couples in the reproductive age group are protected against contraception.

Tenancy right to former East Pakistan Refugees in Champaran

5039. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the refugees from East Pakistan rehabilitated in the district of Champaran are not yet given tenancy right for the land allotted to them; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Setting up of Heavy Industries in North Bihar

5040. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to set up heavy industries in North Bihar, specially in the East Champaran; and

(b) if so, the nature of industries to be set up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) There is at present no proposal to set up any heavy industry in the public sector in North Bihar in the next few years.

(b) Does not arise.

Coal on ration cards in Delhi

5041. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the people in Delhi are getting soft coke on ration cards on a monthly basis at controlled price;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether a ration card holder is supplied soft coke only after the expiry of full 30 days from the date on which the coke was last purchased and not on any day in the month as in the case of other items such as ration and vegetable ghee; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and whether it is proposed to revise these orders and if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the scheme drawn up by the Delhi Administration, food card holders have to obtain soft coke only from the retail coal licencee with whom their food cards are registered. Food card holders up to 4 sugar units are entitled to draw up to 20 Kgs. of soft coke once in 30 days and food card holders with more than 4 sugar units are entitled to draw up to 40 Kgs. once in 30 days.

(c) Food card holders are entitled to draw their quota of soft coke once within a period of 30 days. The period of 30 days is counted from the date of first instalment obtained by the food card holders. If a card holder has drawn his first instalment on 20-1-74, he can draw his subsequent instalments on any day in slab period of 30 days as indicated below:—

21-2-74 to 20-3-74,

21-3-74 to 20-4-74 and so on.

(d) Does not arise.

Expenditure incurred on re-imbursement of Medical bills to Government Employees living outside the purview of C.G.H.S.

5042. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred annually by Government on the re-imbursement of medical bills of Government employees residing outside the purview of C.G.H.S. like Ghaziabad, Meerut, Gurgaon, Faridabad and other adjoining areas;

(b) whether there is a proposal under consideration of the Government to extend C.G.H.S. to these areas; and

(c) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The Scheme is already in operation at Meerut from 17-7-1971. A sum of Rs. 21,74,860 was spent on re-imbursement of medical expenditure to Central Government employees at Meerut in 1966-67. Information regarding expenditure incurred annually by Government on reimbursement of medical bills of Government employees residing in areas outside the purview of CGHS is kept by the respective offices of Central Government employees.

(b) and (c). The proposal to extend the Scheme to ring towns around Delhi was considered but it could not materialize as none of the cities satisfied the eligibility criteria *i.e.* a viable population of 7500 Central Government employees.

Indian Cultural Centres in South and South-East Asia

5043. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the name and number of places in South and South-East Asia where Indian cultural centres have been established; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to establish a cultural centre in Bali Island?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Fiji.

(b) No, Sir.

Proposal to manufacture Light Passenger vehicles

5044. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to manufacture light passenger vehicles in the public sector has been finally shelved;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures Government propose to meet the estimated requirement of nearly 75,000 of passenger cars?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, as Government feel there are more pressing demand on available resources.

(c) The production target for passenger cars at the Fifth Plan period is limited to 60,000 Nos. per annum. This is proposed to be achieved by optimising the use and marginally expanding the production facilities already established by the three existing manufacturers, supplemented by such production as may materialise from the several letters of intent granted to new parties.

Manufacturing of Heavy Vehicles in Public Sector

5045. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to manufacture heavy vehicles in the public sector;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) if not, the ways and means by which Government propose to meet the increased transport requirements during the Fifth Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government have under consideration a scheme for expanding the capacity of Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur, for meeting the increased requirements of higher payload vehicles during the Fifth Plan. A feasibility study has been commissioned for this purpose. Decisions with regard to project formulation will be taken after avaluating the alternatives tentatively suggested in the preview received from the Consultants.

(c) Does not arise.

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के बेरोजगार व्यक्ति

5046. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** : क्या श्रम मंत्री अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के पंजीकृत शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के बारे में 21 फरवरी, 1974 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 245 के उत्तर में संबंध में यह बतानें की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1970 में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के अलग-अलग, कितने बेरोजगार व्यक्ति हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : उपलब्ध सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

विवरण

31-12-1970 को रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर में दर्ज नौकरी चाहने वाले अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन-जाति के उम्मीदवारों की संख्या

(हजारों में)

वर्ग	संख्या*		
	शिक्षित (मैट्रिक और इससे अधिक शिक्षा प्राप्त)	अन्य	योग
अनुसूचित जाति	128.5	320.8	449.3
अनुसूचित जन-जाति	19.2	74.3	93.5

दिल्ली में स्थित दो केन्द्रों (दिल्ली और जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया विश्वविद्यालयों) को छोड़कर विश्वविद्यालय रोजगार सूचना और मार्गदर्शन केन्द्रों के आंकड़े सम्मिलित नहीं हैं ।

नोट:-(1) रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर में दर्ज नौकरी चाहने वाले सभी व्यक्ति अनिवार्यतः बेरोजगार नहीं हैं।

(2) रोजगार कार्यालयों में दर्ज अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन-जाति के उम्मीदवारों के संबंध में सूचना अर्ध-वार्षिक अन्तरालों पर अर्थात प्रत्येक वर्ष जून और सितम्बर के अन्त में एकत्र की जाती है।

Utilisation of rated capacity of I.I.S.C.O.

5047. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether utilisation of I.I.S.C.O. plant anywhere near its rated capacity is still a near impossible task; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b) The question presumably refers to the Steel Plant of the Company at Burnpur. The utilisation of capacity of this plant had been declining steeply as a result of neglect of rehabilitation programmes and inadequacy of the replacement, repairs and maintenance of machinery and equipment in the past. The management of the Company was taken over by Government in July 1972 to prevent further deterioration. A comprehensive Plant Rehabilitation Scheme to improve the technical health of the Plant so as to restore its capacity to the rated level, has been drawn up and is being implemented. Production upto the rated capacity is expected to be achieved after the completion of the Plant Rehabilitation Scheme in about three years.

भारी इंजीनियरिंग निगम, रांची में अधिकारी तथा श्रमिक

5048. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारी इंजीनियरिंग निगम, रांची में काम कर रहे अधिकारियों तथा श्रमिकों की संख्या वास्तविक जरूरत से अधिक है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलवीर सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड के कर्मचारियों को 1973 में समयोपरि भत्ते की अदायगी

5049. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड के कर्मचारियों को 1973 में कितने समयोपरि भत्ते की अदायगी की गई, और

(ख) क्या समयोपरि भत्ते की अदायगी की कोई सीमा निर्धारित की गई है, और यदि हां, तो उसकी ब्यौरेवार क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हांसदा) : (क) 87,23,000 रुपये।

(ख) खान अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कामगारों द्वारा वर्ष के दौरान अधिक समय काम करने के घण्टों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाये गये हैं। भारत कोकिंग कोल लि० ने भी समयोपरि भत्ते पर कामगारों से काम लेने के बारे में विभिन्न स्तरों के प्रबंधों की शक्तियों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा रखे हैं ये प्रतिबन्ध इस प्रकार हैं :-

(1) कोयला खान प्रबंधक	——
(2) उपक्षेत्रीय प्रबंधक	प्रत्येक व्यक्तिगत मामले में 50 रुपये प्रतिमास।
(3) महा प्रबंधक :	प्रत्येक व्यक्तिगत मामले में 100 रुपये प्रतिमास।

1965 की अति गोपनीय योजना के लापता होने के बारे में जांच कार्य का पूरा होना

5050. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 1965 के युद्ध से संबंधित अति गोपनीय योजना का भेद खुल जाने और एक पत्रकार को गोपनीय जानकारी प्राप्त हो जाने के बारे में जांच पूरी हो गई है ,

(ख) हाल ही में प्रेस सूचना ब्यूरो के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी की गिरफ्तारी और गतिविधि से इसका क्या और कितना संबंध है , और

(ग) इस बारे में जांच के परिणाम, दोषी व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या है तथा इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ग). जी हां श्रीमन्। इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा जांच पड़ताल की गई है और यह पाया गया कि आरोप का सिद्ध नहीं किया जा सकता।

(ख) इस मामले तथा गोपनीय सूचना प्रकट करने के कथित आरोप में हाल ही में पकड़े गये प्रेस सूचना ब्यूरो के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी की गतिविधियों की में बीच कोई संबंध नहीं है।

विस्थापितों को मुआवजे की अदायगी के विचाराधीन मामले

5051. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विस्थापितों के मुआवजे की अदायगी के लगभग 10,000 मामले मुख्य बन्दोबस्त आयुक्त के पास निपटाने के लिए अभी तक बाकी हैं ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है और उनको शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) आगामी एक वर्ष में ऐसे कितने मामलों को निपटा लिया जायेगा ?

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री वेंकटस्वामी) (क) प्रादेशिक बन्दोबस्त आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय) के कार्यालय में 1 मार्च, 1974 को ऐसे शेष मामलों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :

नए मामले	36
पुनर्कार्यवाही/फिर से खोले जाने वाले मामले	5,489
प्रयाग न किए गए लेखा विवरण	4,423

(ख) इन शेष मामलों में से अधिकांश अन्तिम रूप से निपटाए गए वे मामले हैं, जिन्हें न्यायिक या प्रशासनिक कार्यवाही के परिणामस्वरूप फिर से खोला गया है या वे मामले जो लेखा विवरणों के समापन से संबंधित हैं। कुछ मामले प्रतिस्थापन कार्यवाही आदि जैसी कुछ औपचारिकताओं की पूर्ति के कारण शेष पड़े हैं।

(ग) अगले वर्ष के दौरान जिन मामलों को निपटाया जाएगा, उनकी निश्चित संख्या बताना कठिन है। फिर भी इन मामलों का यथासंभव निपटाने के लिए हर प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

Special study re. babies born due to Contraceptive Failure

5052 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state whether Government propose to make a special study as in England of the 'Mistake Babies' as a result of contraceptive failure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): No.

Finds of Diamonds from Panna

5053. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a single diamond weighing five carats and 13 cents mined from the shallow fields of Panna in Madhya Pradesh was auctioned in October last for Rs. 116,000/-, and

(b) if so, the yearly average finds of the diamonds for the last 3 years and the price it fetched year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Diamond mining from shallow fields in Panna is done by Madhya Pradesh Government. No diamond weighing 5 carats and 13 cents was found and auctioned in October, 1973.

(b) Information about diamonds found and auctioned by the State Government during the last 3 years is given below:—

	(in carats).
1971	1073.87
1972	700.71
1973	603.57

Information on the value realised is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Agreement between India and Canada

5054. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Canada have agreed to cooperate in the fields of defence research and production of equipment;

(b) if so, the nature of the agreement reached; and

(c) how far each country is going to benefit from the other in the matter, with salient features of the agreement reached?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) There have been talks recently between India and Canada for cooperation in the fields of defence research and production of equipments. These talks were, however, only exploratory in nature.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Nuclear Tests by France

5055. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether France carried out a series of nuclear tests in the recent past;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government of India has consistently been opposed to all nuclear weapon tests conducted by any country, anywhere and in any environment. This position of principle adopted by the Government of India is well known and has been reiterated several times. In India's view, the only effective solution to the problem of nuclear weapon tests is that the provisions of the Partial Test Ban Treaty, which prohibits nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, should be fully observed and those nuclear-weapon States which have not yet subscribed to that treaty should do so without further delay. Pending the achievement of an agreement on a complete cessation of all nuclear weapon tests, there should be an immediate suspension of all such tests in all environments by all nuclear-weapon States.

Research on indigenous drug effective against fat disorders

5056. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether research workers of Institute of Medical Science of Banaras Hindu University have found an indigenous drug

to be highly effective against fat disorders and helpful in reducing the cholestrol and fat level of blood which is believed to be the immediate cause of heart attack due to coronary thromobsis and paralysis as a result of cebral thromobosis;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof: and

(c) how far the experiments have proved to be successful and the time by which the drug is expected to be freely available for use by doctors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) Yes. In addition to this Institute, the research work on finding an indigenous drug effective against fat disorders and helpful in reducing the cholestrol and fat levels of the blood is being conducted under the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy in their various units in the country.

(b) Extensive experimental study has been done to isolate active principle from this drug. Gum Guggulu is an oleoresin sold in market derived from Commiphora mukul. This plant grows abundantly in Gujarat and Rajasthan. The yield of active principle is quite satisfactory. It is hoped that it would be economical for use of common people.

(c) The drug has been tried on nearly a thousand animals of different species and have given good results. It prevents experimental hypercholesterolemia in these animals. It also successfully retards the process of atherogenesis and coronary. It is also being tried in human beings in crude and extract form. But trial of active principle is awaited. Toxicity studies are still in hand. It is hoped that the drug can be made freely available within 2 or 3 years for use of common people. The crude drug is freely available in the market.

Sale of adulterated vanaspati manufactured in Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh

5057. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2139 on the 26th November, 1973 and state:

(a) whether certain steps were taken to check the manufacture and sale of adulterated vanaspati in Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh;

(b) if so, the extent to which these steps have proved fruitful; and

(c) the number and names of persons prosecuted till the 15th March, 1974 on this account?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Special cell to tackle food and drug adulteration cases

5058. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1026 on the 19th November, 1973 regarding Special Cell to tackle food and drug adulteration and state:

(a) whether the proposal for the revival of food Offence Wing in the Central Bureau of Investigation has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) and (b). The proposal for the revival of Food Offence Wing in the Central Bureau of Investigation was considered in detail and it was decided by Central

Bureau of Investigation not to pursue the proposal for the present. The matter has, however, again been taken up with the Bureau.

Workers' claim under Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972

5059. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain claims have been filed with the Commissioner of Payments under Section 23 of the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 and Section 20 of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 by the workers for the dues which were accumulated with their erstwhile employers;

(b) if so, the fact thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to realise the amount from erstwhile owners of coking coal mines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) and (b). About 46,000 claims, including claims of workers, have been filed with the Commissioner of Payments appointed under the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972. These claims will be decided upon as provided under the Act. The Commissioner of Payments has been restrained from functioning in certain cases by orders of the Courts.

The appointment of a Commissioner of Payments under Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 has not yet been made.

(c) The Act provides payment, out of the monies due under the Act to erstwhile owners and placed with the Commissioner of Payments for the purpose, against claims finally admitted.

Allotment of Scooters from Government Quota in List No. II (Executive)

5060. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of scooters, Lambretta and Vespa, allotted to Government employees in List No. II (Executive) for the quarter ending December, 1973 and in the current quarter; and

(b) in case no Lambretta scooters have been allotted, the reason therefor and whether quota allotted for these categories shall be carried forward for the next quarter and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY : (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) 200 Bajaj and 35 Lambrettas have been allotted to Central Government employees in List No. II for the quarter ending December, 1973 January-March 1974 quarter being current, figures for this quarter are not complete.

(b) Does not arise.

Establishment of C.G.H.S. dispensaries in D.D.A. Colonies in Delhi/New Delhi

5061. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of C.G.H.S. dispensaries in Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) whether C.G.H.S. dispensaries have not so far been established in all the D.D.A. colonies like Lawrence Road etc. so far, for the benefit of Government employees; and

(c) the proposals under consideration of the Government for the setting up of C.G.H.S. dispensaries in D.D.A. colonies.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) 72 (including 3 First Aid Posts and 2 Hospitals).

(b) and (c). New dispensaries are opened subject to availability of funds and fulfilment of criteria laid down for this purpose.

Strengthening of relations between India, Bangladesh and Pakistan

5062. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that efforts are being made by some foreign agencies to weaken the Indo-Bangladesh friendship and also the spirit of mutual agreement for maintaining peace in Indian sub-continent;

(b) whether Government propose to take some further steps to strengthen relationship with Bangladesh and Pakistan; and

(c) if so, the nature of the steps proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAI SINGH) : (a) Reports to this effect have been brought to Government's notice.

(b) and (c). All possible steps are being taken to strength our friendly relations with Bangladesh. We are in constant touch with the Government of Bangladesh at various levels, visits of various types have been exchanged with that country and various measures are being taken to further Indo-Bangaldesh relations.

As for Pakistan, Hon'ble Members are aware of our efforts to normalise relations with Pakistan within the framework of the Simla Agreement. Our efforts in this direction will continue.

Indo-Pak Relations

5063. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister of Bangladesh has offered his help for better relation between India and Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Family Planning Centres in Rajkot district

5064. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Family Planning Centres working in Rajkot District;

(b) the total amount sanctioned for each Centre during the year 1973-74; and

(c) the total amount spent during the same period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA) : (a) There were 14 Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres, 88 Sub Centres and 11 Urban Centres functioning in Rajkot District as on 31st March, 1973.

(b) and (c). Central assistance for the family planning programme is provided to the State Government for different schemes and centres for the State as a whole. Details of Centre-wise allocation of funds and expenditure is maintained by the State Government themselves.

The total allocation to Gujarat for meeting expenditure on Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres, Sub-Centres and Urban Centres, during 1973-74 is Rs. 92.17 lakhs. The expenditure during the period April to December, 1973 is Rs. 119 58 lakhs.

मध्य प्रदेश में बॉक्साइट के भंडार

5065. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के किन-किन स्थानों में बॉक्साइट के भंडार हैं तथा उनमें संभावित मात्रा क्या है; और

(ख) इन भंडारों के आधार पर मध्य प्रदेश में कितने एल्यूमीनियम संयंत्र चल रहे हैं और वहां केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य सरकार द्वारा कितने और संयंत्र लगाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद): (क) मध्य प्रदेश में किए गये सर्वेक्षण के फलस्वरूप बिलासपुर जिले में 122.50 लाख टन, मांडला जिले में, 275.10 लाख टन, शाहडोल जिले में 76.80 लाख टन, सरगुजा जिले में 221.30 लाख टन, रायगढ़ जिले में 12.40 लाख टन, बालाघाट जिले में 30.30 लाख टन और जबलपुर जिले में 24.70 लाख टन बॉक्साइट भंडारों का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

(ख) भारत सरकार के सरकारी क्षेत्र का प्रतिष्ठान भारत एल्यूमिनियम कंपनी मध्य प्रदेश के फुटका पहाड और अमरकंटक इलाकों के बॉक्साइट निक्षेपों पर आधारित कोरबा (म० प्र०) में एक एल्यूमिनियम संयंत्र लगा रही है। बाल्को ने मध्य प्रदेश के बालाघाट, सरगुजा और मांडला जिलों के बाक्साइट निक्षेपों पर आधारित एक एलूमिना संयंत्र की स्थापनाहेतु साध्यता रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिए श्री मास्को के मैसर्स स्वेरमेट्रोय एक्सपर्ट के साथ एक करार किया है।

हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, भोपाल द्वारा मशीनों का निर्यात, उत्पादन और बिक्री

5066. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय :** क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, भोपाल द्वारा वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान कितने मूल्य की मशीनों का निर्यात किया गया, कितने मूल्य की मशीनें देश में ही बेची गई और इस अवधि में इसके द्वारा कितने मूल्य की मशीनें निर्मित की गई ;

(ख) क्या हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, भोपाल का विस्तार करने का प्रस्ताव है ताकि उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो सके ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब आरंभ होगा या इस प्रस्ताव को अन्तिम रूप कब तक दिया जायेगा ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बलवीर सिंह) : (क) (1) 1973-74 में (15-3-74 तक) निर्यात किए गए उपकरणों का मूल्य 33.87 लाख रुपये

(2) देश में ही बेचे गए उपकरणों का मूल्य 7187.13 लाख रुपये (लगभग)

(3) निर्मित उपकरणों का मूल्य 7620.00 लाख रुपये (लगभग)

(ख) उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए भोपाल स्थित संयंत्र का विस्तार करने के बारे में कोई भी प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

इन्दौर शहर में फर्मों द्वारा लाइसेंसों का दुरुपयोग

5067. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर नगर में नकली दवाइयां बनाने वालों तथा औषध लाइसेंसों का दुरुपयोग करने वालों को कुछ फर्मों पर दिसम्बर, 1973 में तथा जनवरी, 1974 के प्रथम सप्ताह में छापे मारे गये थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये और कितनी नकली फर्मों के मालिकों पर सरकार द्वारा मुकदमा चलाया गया ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और इसके प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

माना शिविर में शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास

5068. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डे**: क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के माना शिविर में इस समय कितने शरणार्थी हैं ; और

(ख) ये शरणार्थी कब से वहां पर ठहरे हुए हैं और उन्हें किसी अन्य स्थान पर बसाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बी० वेंकटस्वामी): (क) 21-3-1974 को 86,899 नए प्रवासियों के 20,672 परिवार (लौटने वालों को मिलाकर) निम्नलिखित श्रेणियों के अन्तर्गत माना में रह रहे थे :—

	परिवार	व्यक्ति
कृषक	15,498	67,083
गैर कृषक	1,663	6,851
स्थायी दायित्व	2,455	9,714
स्थायी दायित्व गृह	1,056	3,251
	20,672	86,899

(ख) इनमें से अधिकांश परिवार उनमें से हैं जो 1970 में आए थे। पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि के दौरान 21,300 प्रवासी परिवारों के पुनर्वास के लिए योजनाएं तैयार की गई है। यह कार्यक्रम न केवल माना शिविर के परिवारों के लिए हैं बल्कि विभिन्न राज्यों के शिविरों तथा दण्डकारण्य में रह रहे परिवारों के लिए भी है। इन में से 15,600 परिवारों की कृषि में तथा 5,700 परिवारों को गैर-कृषि व्यवसायों में बसाया जाएगा और शेष परिवारों के पुनर्वास के लिए प्रयत्न जारी रहेंगे। फिर भी, यह उपयुक्त भूमि तथा पर्याप्त राशि की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है।

मध्य प्रदेश में कोयला खानों का उत्पादन

5069. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में विभिन्न कोयला खानों का उत्पादन वर्ष 1973-74 की अवधि में घटा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत कोयला खानों में वर्ष 1972-73 की तुलना में वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान कितनी मात्रा में कोयले का उत्पादन हुआ ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश की कोयला खानों से, जो पहले राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम के साथ थीं और अब कोयला खान प्राधिकरण के अधीन हैं, 1973-74 के दौरान उत्पादित कोयले की मात्रा लगभग 157 लाख टन होने की आशा है, जबकि 1972-73 के दौरान इन खानों से 149.20 लाख टन कोयले का उत्पादन हुआ था।

Imbalance in composition and deployment of doctors

5070. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in a local daily of 27th February, 1974 to the effect that a breakdown of the Indian Medical Register reveals striking imbalances in the composition and deployment of the country's 138,000 practitioners of modern medicines;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). It is a fact that at present doctors are concentrated in the larger towns and cities and only a small proportion serve in the rural areas. The Government of India and the State/Union Territory Governments have taken the following steps to attract doctors to serve in the Primary Health Centres in the rural areas :—

Government of India:

A special allowance of Rs. 150 p.m. is given to doctors of primary health centres who have to work in disadvantageous areas.

State—U.T. Governments:

(i) Formation of unified cadres for doctors working in rural as well as in urban areas.

(ii) Provision of a total package of incentives such as grant of rural allowance; transport facilities; free furnished quarters; protected water supply, electricity, etc.

(iii) Improvement of physical facilities of primary health centres particularly in respect of buildings and residential quarters.

(iv) Re-employment of retired doctors willing to serve in rural areas.

(v) Grant of advance increments (in Gujarat State).

(vi) Provision of adequate quantity of medicines in primary health centres.

(vii) Some State Governments have offered scholarships/stipends to medical students to bind them for serving in rural areas for a particular period.

The Government of India are also aware of the imbalances in the existing system of medical education. The State Governments/Union Territories/Vice-Chancellors of Universities, Medical Council of India, etc have been advised that a balance should be struck between the production of basic doctors and specialists within the limitations of finance and other resources available for medical education and health care in the country.

The Government is also actively considering setting up of a High Powered Medical Education Commission to look into the problem and study in depth all aspects of reorientation of medical education starting from pre-medical to post-graduate standard.

Allotment of cars and Scooters to States

5071. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cars and scooters allotted to various States during the last three years;

(b) the number of cars and scooters demanded during the Fifth Five Year Plan period, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the anticipated production of cars and scooters, unit-wise and year-wise during of the Fifth Five Year Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a)

Cars	1971	1972	1973
Premier President	2774	2575	4082
Ambassador	4664	4774	12566
Standard Gazel	90	136	84
SCOOTERS			
Bajaj	3030 (Dec, 70 to Nov, 71)	3412 (Dec, 71 to Dec, 72)	4453
Lambretta	2090	2217	2591

(b) No demands for the entire Fifth Plan period have been made However demands for increased allocation have been made by some States which are receiving attention

(c) It is not possible at this stage to indicate the anticipated production of cars and scooters unit-wise and year-wise during the Fifth Five Year Plan It is, however, estimated that the total production during the last year of the Fifth Plan period will be 60,000 cars and 4 00 000 scooters

ओमान में भारतीय नर्सों द्वारा किए जाने वाले कार्य की प्रकृति

5072. श्री चन्नूलाल चन्द्राकर क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने इस बात को सुनिश्चित किया है कि ओमान भेजी जा रही 10 नर्सों को उन के कार्य के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी कार्य में उनकी सेवाओं का उपयोग नहीं किया जायेगा ,

(ख) ये नर्सें किन-किन राज्यों की हैं, और

(ग) उनके लिये कितना सेवाकाल निश्चित किया गया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग) : ओमान के अस्पतालों में काम करने के लिये भारतीय नर्सों की भरती के लिए ओमना सरकार की प्रार्थना पर सरकार विचारकर रही है।

विभिन्न राज्यों में डाक्टरों द्वारा अनशन

5073. श्री चन्नूलाल चन्द्राकर : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का पता है कि 26 फरवरी, 1974 को 14 राज्यों में 21 हजार डाक्टर अनशन पर थे ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति कब तक चलती रहेगी , और

(ग) डाक्टरों में इस बढ़ते हुए असंतोष के प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) स्वास्थ्य प्रशासन तथा चिकित्सा शिक्षा अनिवार्यत राज्य विषय है और इस बारे में भारत सरकार का राज्यों की स्वायत्तता में हस्तक्षेप करने का कोई इरादा नहीं है।

Offer of services by private medical practitioners' association to senior doctors

5074. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU .
DR RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Private Medical Practition-

ers' Association of India has offered their services to assist the senior doctors; and

(b) if so, the nature of offer and Government's response thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) (a) Yes.

(b) The Private Medical Practitioners' Association of India has offered the services of its members in any capacity. Its members are not qualified medical practitioners but a good number are retired para-medical personnel from various hospitals in Delhi. The offer has been noted and will be considered if and when the situation so demands.

Transportation of coal by big consumers themselves.

5075 SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: SHRI S. A MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government that big coal consumers like Electricity Boards, should have their own wagons to transport coal more effectively;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) : Do not arise.

Alleged bungling in Indore E.S.I. office

5076. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there was bungling in Indore Employees State Insurance Office ; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR: (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Employees' State Insurance Corporation have furnished the following information:—

(a) and (b): The Employees' State Insurance Corporation Employees' Union, Indore has been agitating for some time on account of certain grievances including refusal of permission to hold the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union in the office premises after office hours, transfer of staff etc. A senior officer from the headquarters was, therefore, sent to Indore to look into the matter. The officer has reported that there were certain undesirable activities on the part of the Union. Some of its members are stated to have assaulted the Regional Director and some other members of the staff. The matter was reported to the Police, who arrested some persons and later released them on bail. The Regional Director has been advised to consider the grievances of the employees sympathetically.

Demand for increase in wage by cloth shop workers in Delhi.

5077. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether cloth shop workers in Delhi demand more wages;

(b) if so, whether Government have any policy to revise the wages of this section of employees; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c) According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, the workers working in cloth shops covered by the Delhi

Shops and Establishments Act, 1954 have been demanding increase in wages, Employment in shops is covered by the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 Taking into account the rise in prices of essential commodities, the minimum wages have recently been revised with effect from 1 2 1974

In addition to the above, Kapra Karmachari Sangh, Delhi, on behalf of the employees have raised an industrial dispute with the members of the Delhi Hindustan Mercantile Association, Delhi regarding payment of 50 per cent wages as Dearness Allowance and betterment of service conditions The parties are mutually discussing the matter.

Non-implementation of tripartite agreements by Indian Oxygen limited

5078 SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the continued unfair labour practice and non implementation of tripartite agreements made by the Indian Oxygen Limited and several complaints lodged by trade unions including All India Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Employees Federation,

(b) whether Government are aware that it is a result of these illegal and unfair practice conducted by the Company thousands of workers are suffering from sustained financial loss, and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) to (c) Complaints on the subject have been brought to the notice of the Government of West Bengal who are primarily concerned with the matter

Meeting of Bureau of non-aligned countries in Algiers

5079 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether India participated in the meeting of the Bureau of the Non-Aligned countries, held in Algiers during March, 1974 to review the situation that had developed after the Non-Aligned Summit and the deepening energy crisis, and

(b) if so, the specific agenda discussed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH (a) India participated in the meeting of the Coordination Committee of Non Aligned countries held in Algiers from March 19 to 21 1974

(b) Important subject which came up for discussion during the meeting were the situation in West Asia and the Palestinian problem, international economic situation, implementation of the Action Programme for Economic Cooperation adopted at the 1st Summit Conference of Non aligned countries the forthcoming Special Session of the UN General Assembly and the unintended adverse effects on the developing countries of the oil price increases The decision to develop the Anglo American Base on the island of Diego Garcia was also discussed

PTI inability to have a negotiated settlement with Federation of P T I. Employees Union

5080 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether he is aware that the management of Press Trust of India has expressed its inability to have a negotiated settlement with the Federation of Press Trust of India Employees Union

(b) if so whether steps have been taken to persuade the management to start fresh negotiations to avert an All India agitation and

(c) if not the reasons for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) to (c) According to the available information the Federation of P T I Employees Unions served

a charter of demands dated the 9th August, 1973 on the management of the P.T.I. Ltd. Bombay, demanding interim relief. A settlement is understood to have been reached between the parties on the 7th March, 1974.

Convention of Mica miners and traders

5082. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any convention of Mica mineral and traders was recently held at Gudur in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the resolutions passed at the convention regarding their grievances and difficulties; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes Sir, a Seminar on Mica Mining Industry and All India Mica Convention was held at Gudur on 12th & 13th February, 1974.

(b) The gists of the resolutions passed at the Seminar are

(1) Floor prices of mica may be revised upward to make mica mining worthwhile.

(2) The scheme of canalisation of mica may be withdrawn

(3) The purchase policy of MMTC should be streamlined.

(4) Mica Industry should be treated as a small scale industry for financial assistance.

(5) Mica Advisory Committee consisting of representatives of the Ministries of Commerce and Mines as well as trade should be formed to review and suggest ways and means to improve the industry.

(6) Mica research and market survey centre may be set up to find new uses of mica as well as development of mica based industries.

(7) Assistance may be given to foster mica fabrication industry.

(8) Holiday for five years for mine prospecting, opening of news mines should be given.

(9) Two or more factories for production and distribution of super high explosives may be set up

(c) The item-wise comments of the Government are as under:—

(1) The Government has since increased the F.A.S prices of processed Mica at varying levels with effect from 22-2-1974.

(2) The Government has been receiving such representation ever since canalisation took place on 24-1-1972. It is correct that there had been some setback in production of mica and consequently exports, but MMTC has since finalised sufficient orders to arrest further decline and exports are likely to increase. The upward revision of floor prices will also improve exports. It has been decided to maintain status quo.

(3) The procedures relating to export of canalised varieties of mica is constantly kept under review with a view to improve the same

(4) Mica Industry is already treated as Small Scale Industry for such facilities.

(5) MMTC is already forming a Liaison Committee consisting of, among others representative from the trade to review/discuss matters pertaining mica industry.

(6) Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute has already undertaken this task.

(7) The Government consider all requests for such assistance favourably on merits.

(8) The proposal contained in this resolution is against the principle of conservation of Mica Mines and their systematic development.

(9) The requirement of explosives mineral-wise has been assessed and Government are taking steps to suitably augment the production of explosives in the country.

Holiday on Sunday to Tripura Emporium Employees

5083. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tripura Emporium, New Delhi do not give Sunday as holiday to their employees;

(b) whether employees work on Sunday without pay ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose, to do away with the illegal labour practice ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b) Sunday is a closed day for Tripura Emporium.

(c) Does not arise.

Abandonment of construction of Aerodrome in Tripura

5084. SHRI DASARATHA DEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme for construction of Ini Sindrai (Teliamura) Aerodrome in Tripura is going to be abandoned ;

(b) if so, whether the acquired lands for that purpose will be restored to original land-holders ; and

(c) the total number of families who are yet to be given compensation either in full or partial, and the amount involved ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The land has been offered for sale to the State Government.

(c) Information about the total number of families who are yet to be given compensation either in full or in part, is not readily available. Out of the total compensation amounting to Rs. 12,85,510 payable, an amount of Rs 11,78,500 has been disbursed before 31st January, 1974.

Sale of Scrap by Rourkela Steel Plant

5085. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rourkela Steel Plant Management sells M. S. Steel and other miscellaneous scraps ;

(b) if so, the sale proceeds in 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 ; and

(c) the persons to whom these material were sold ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sale proceeds of steel scrap and iron scrap including ingot moulds during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 (April—December 1973) are as follows :—

1971-72	1972-73	1973-74 (April—December, 1974)
Rs. 507.8 lakhs	Rs. 608.7 lakhs	Rs 397 3 lakhs (approximately)

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Establishment of Herbaria in Andhra Pradesh

5086. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government has given any funds for establishing herbaria in Andhra Pradesh during 1972-73 and 1973-74 ; and

(b) the existing herbaria in that State and the Central grants for the same during the Fourth Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) and (b). No. However, the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy is having a Regional Research Centre with Survey of Medicinal Plants Unit as one of the components at Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh. The herbarium of the Centre has about 1400 mounted herbarium sheets.

12.15 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported decision of senior doctors in Delhi hospitals not to attend Out-Patient Departments.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): I call the attention of the Minister of Health to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :—

> "The serious situation arising out of the reported decision of senior doctors in Delhi hospitals not to attend out-Patient Departments."

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): As Hon'ble Members are aware, senior doctors of the Delhi hospitals have maintained hospital services during the last three months despite the junior doctors' strike. The advent of the warm weather has, however, led to an increase in the number of patients, and the under-graduate medical students who were on strike have also reported back for their classes, thus requiring some of the senior doctors to resume their teaching responsibilities. In the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, based on a representation from some of the faculty members, the Medical Superintendent felt that to reduce the load on the senior doctors, the speciality services in the OPD could be progressively curtailed. When this was brought to my notice, I immediately contacted the Director and indicated to him that however great the strain, the services to the suffering public should be maintained at a reasonable and adequate level. The Director assured me that this would be done. Many senior doctors of Safdarjang and Irwin Hospitals have lately complained about the strain being felt by them.

On Monday the 25th some of the striking junior doctors and under-graduate medical students came to the Out-Patient Departments of both the All India Institute and the Safdarjang Hospital in large numbers, and tried to persuade the registration staff not to register the patients. They had earlier put up posters on the campus that the Out-Patient Departments would be closed from Monday. They also prevented patients from going in and physically pulled out two doctors who were attending to them, which was resented by the patients. The **modus operandi** adopted by them was to block the OPDs by queuing up for registration cards and displacing the genuine patients. After obtaining registration cards, they entered the service cubicles of the OPD doctors and mobbed them. These actions naturally disrupted the working of the OPD services. These disruptive elements were, however, later persuaded to vacate and the OPD services were resumed. The other three hospitals were not affected.

On Tuesday the 26th five bus-loads of students and junior doctors from Maulana

Azad Medical College and the All India Institute invaded the premises of the Safdarjang Hospital. They attempted to upset the working of the Orthopaedics, Surgical and Medical OPDs, but were not successful. They later went to the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Willingdon Hospital. In the meantime, information having been conveyed to the Medical Superintendents, timely precautions to close the gates and prevent their entry was taken. Thus, while the OPD services were disturbed to some extent in the Safdarjang Hospital, they functioned in all other hospitals. On Wednesday the 27th the OPD services have functioned in all the five hospitals.

Information just received regarding the situation this morning shows that while the OPDs are functioning in the All India Institute, Safdarjang, Willingdon and Lady Hardinge Hospitals, attempts have again been made to disrupt services in the Irwin and Pant Hospitals. It seems that a large number of students and junior doctors have invaded the premises and are interfering with the work of the OPDs. I am sure Hon'ble Members will agree that such behaviour is most unfortunate and reprehensible.

I have on the floor of this House expressed my appreciation of the services rendered by senior doctors during the strike period in very difficult conditions. It is my sincere hope that they will continue to perform their duties conscientiously and with the sense of broader resporsibility that they have displayed so far.

SHRI P. M MEHTA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had never expected this type of statement from Dr. Karan Singh. I think the Ministry has misled him and by drafting this statement they have added to the difficulty in these difficult days. This statement has created further difficulties for the Minister to solve the dispute. It is most unfortunate that Government has tried to escape from the responsibility and they have tried to put the resporsibility on the junior doctors. The genesis of the problem is the non-implementation of the March 1973 agreement by the Government. The Secretary of the Ministry is responsible for this. He has not attended to the genuine problems of the junior doctors during the whole year 1973 and even thereafter.

Now, it is a tragedy that for the fulfilment of the genuine demands and grievances, the engineers, the doctors, the teachers and professors in the universities, and the students are compelled to resort to direct action. This is because of the attitude and the policy of the Government towards the intelligentsia and the working classes in the country inthe unorganised and the organised sectors or in the public and the private sectors. This issue involves a basic problem. and...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the information you want? You have given the information!

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : The immediate issue is that the senior doctors of the city hospitals have taken a decision to refrain from attending to the outpatient departments because of the heavy strain put on them by the 85-day old indefinite strike by the junior doctors, and they have also resolved to boycott the out-door patients department until the junior doctors' disputes are settled.

What is the dispute of the junior doctors? Most of their demands were settled by bipartite negotiations and now, only one or two points remain to be solved. What is the demand? Their demand is very genuine and very reasonable. What they ask is to safeguard their career against victimisation. This is based on past experience of the doctors as well as of the other employees of the Government.

These are the points on which they require an amicable settlement. The demands are these: there shall be no victimisation of any kind of any of the striking doctors. All punitive action taken/initiated against the striking doctors shall be withdrawn immediately. No mention of the present strike shall be made in the official records and in

[Shri P. M. Mehta]

the certificates to be issued to these doctors in future. All doctors who were on rolls or were selected to join as on 1-1-1974 shall be allowed to complete their respective terms of appointments. The period of strike, excluding Sundays and gazetted holidays, not adjusted against the leave of the kind due and the future Sundays and gazetted holidays in respect of both junior and senior residents, shall be treated as extraordinary leave without pay and shall be governed by the principle of "No Work, No Pay." The question of continuity in the terms of internship shall be referred to the Medical Council of India for sympathetic consideration and the dates of future recruitment to the posts of junior residents shall be suitably adjusted so that these doctors are not put to any disadvantage.

The other point is regarding the non-practising allowance. Both these points are very genuine and very reasonable and rational. Now there is a conflict.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are confusing a very good case by bringing in too many things. Let the Minister reply to your points.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): At this rate he may become a Minister one day!

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is the ministerial prerogative!

SHRI P. M MEHTA: This is the only opportunity which this House has been given for discussing the genuine demands of the junior doctors.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I want this to be put effectively and pointedly. I want Members to come out with hard punches.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I gave the background, because he has conveniently kept silent on all those points regarding the doctors. He has simply tried in his statement to fix the responsibility on the senior doctors and the junior doctors. Therefore, I stated all these things. Now, there is a conflict between the Secretary and the Minister and that is the reason why this dispute is not yet solved.

Now, I want to put my question. I want to ask why the agreement of 31st March, 1974 was not implemented? What were the reasons for non-implementation? I also want to know why the Government has backed out from the assurance given during the course of negotiations regarding the mode of treatment of the strike period? Why did the Government make a show of strength by deploying armed and lathi-wielding police in the premises of all the strike-bound hospitals? Is the hon. Minister aware that the CGHS and municipal doctors have also resolved not to replace the senior doctors to run the out-patient departments? Why do not the Government hold the Secretary concerned responsible for this agitation which was due to his backing out from the 14th March agreement? Lastly, how many deaths have taken place in the hospitals due to non-availability of medical help in time to the patients and how many more does he expect before the dispute is settled?

DR KARAN SINGH: The hon. Member seems to be asking questions which are about the genesis of the problem with the junior doctors. The call attention notice, as I understood it, was with regard to senior doctors' reported decision not to attend the OPD. I have submitted in my reply the factual situation and I have not tried to mislead the House. I may also add that there has been no blanket decision by the senior doctors to boycott the OPD in various hospitals but they have expressed their difficulties and explained to us that they were under great strain. As I said in my statement the OPDs are functioning in several hospitals except where they have been deliberately disturbed.

With regard to the problem of junior doctors, I should submit for your consideration that the House had several opportunities of discussing this matter very carefully and I have also spoken on it. The matter, I hope, is nearing some kind of a finality and I submit that this is not the time for me to get involved in a long discussion with regard to junior doctors. As soon as I am ready with some statement,

I shall come before the House. In my previous statement I have said that Government had not backed out of any agreement. I should like to controvert that statement made by the hon. Member. Therefore, with your permission, I want to say that I do not like to be drawn into a long debate on the junior doctors' problems this morning because that matter is under very careful consideration at present.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): On a point of order. The statement given by the hon. Minister tells us firstly that there is no strike in OPD in the hospitals; he also says that some junior doctors went in truckloads to the hospitals and created some disturbances and he has described this as reprehensible. I want to read out from the Press report which is absolutely contradictory. It says the police went there in truckloads. Whose behaviour is reprehensible? There is a strike but he says there is no strike?

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय (मंदसौर): पुलिस ने वहां सीनियर डाक्टरों को घसीट कर निकाला है 6 सीनियर डाक्टरों के साथ इस तरह हुआ है यह अखबार में लिखा है (व्यवधान) टाइम्स आफ इन्डिया में यह समाचार छापा गया है। पुलिस ने ज्यादती की है। दुर्व्यवहार किया है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has raised a point of order and I shall confine myself to the point of order... (*Interruptions*) .. The matter now under discussion is the call attention motion. Some questions have been put by the hon. Member and the hon. Minister has replied. Other Members are yet to put questions. Many Members say that they do not like the reply of the hon. Minister or they are not satisfied But that is no point of order. If you are not satisfied then you should come forward with some notice.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur). You allow a discussion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You give notice and it will be considered. It cannot be done in this way. You may not be satisfied and there may be reasons why you are not satisfied... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): The Minister says that there is no strike, in fact there is a strike.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: A point of order has been raised and I have given a ruling The only point of order now could be that you are creating disorder in the House by such interruptions.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: He is misleading the House .. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order order. You send notice. It will be considered.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम (आबला): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डा० कर्णसिंह जी के स्टेटमेंन्ट की सराहना करती हूं इसलिए कि उन्होंने स्टेटमेंट आफ फैक्ट्स दिया है। वस्तुत स्थिति क्या है, हमारे दिल्ली के बडे अस्पतालों मे इस स्ट्राइक के कारण वह उन्होंने बताई है। लेकिन मैं उनकी इस बात से सहमत नही हूं कि स्ट्राइक नहीं है इसलिए कि कोई भी ऐसी मेडिकल जगह पर, प्रोफेशनल जगह पर कोई भी ऐसा प्राविधान नही है जैसे कि इंडस्ट्रियल डिसप्यूट्स ऐक्ट में है कि पहले नोटिस दे या क्या करें। मैं अखबारों के आधार पर तथा अपनी जानकारी के आधार पर कह सकती हूं कि सीनियर डाक्टर्स ने अल्टीमेटम दिया है और उन्होंने रेजोल्यूशन भी पास किया है। इस बात को मैं मानने के लिए तैयार नही हूं कि केवल वर्कलोड के कारण उन्होंने ऐसा किया है। जूनियर डाक्टर्स महीनों से स्ट्राइक पर हैं और वे काम से दबे जा रहे हैं—केवल इसलिए दिया है, ऐसी बात नही है। उन्होंने इसलिए दिया है कि जूनियर डाक्टर्स के संबंध मे जल्दी से जल्दी फैसला किया जाये। उन्होंने साथ साथ यह भी कहा है कि हम कैजुअल्टी और इमर्जेन्सी वार्ड को अटेन्ड करते रहेंगे, इसके लिए वे बधाई के

पात्र हैं । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूं कि जूनियर डाक्टर्स के साथ समझौता करने में और स्ट्राइक खत्म कराने में क्यों देर हो रही है ? मैं जानती हूं मंत्री जी का एटीट्यूड महानुभूतिपूर्ण है और प्रधान मंत्री जी भी अपना कन्सर्न शो किया है और बताया है कि शीघ्र से शीघ्र वे चाहती है कि जूनियर डाक्टर्स की स्ट्राइक समाप्त हो जो महीनों से चल रही है और जिसने सारी व्यवस्था पैरेलाइज कर रखी है ? वे डाक्टर्स जो तरह तरह की फैसिलिटीज बढ़ाने की बात करते है वे उसी जनता को परेशान करने हैं जिसकी कीमत पर वे तमाम इन दुनिया भर की सहूलियतों को मांगने के लिए तैयार होते है। उनकी यह स्ट्राइक जस्टिफाइड नहीं है। अपनी डिमान्ड रखना अलग बात है लेकिन जनता को परेशानी में डालना दूसरी बात है। इसके लिए गवर्नमेंट को बिल्कुल काऊ-डाउन नहीं होना चाहिए, बिल्कुल झुकना नहीं चाहिए लेकिन उनकी रीजनेबिल मांगों का अवश्य स्वीकार करना चाहिए, यह मैं मानती हूं। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूं कि इस स्ट्राइक में, जूनियर डाक्टर्स से मेरा मतलब है, भले ही वे कहें कि इस प्रश्न का संबंध जूनियर डाक्टर्स से नहीं है, बड़े डाक्टर्स से संबंध है लेकिन उसके कारण जो देर हो रही है और साथ ही कैबिनेट में बात जाने वाली है, मैं समझती हूं वहां पर डाक्टर कर्ण सिंह अपनी पूरी सिम्पैथी इस बात में दिखायेंगे कि एक डाक्टर कितनी मेहनत और कितनी कीमत पर बन कर तैयार होता है (व्यवधान) एक डाक्टर दस वर्ष की मेहनत के बाद तैयार होता है और आई० ए० एस० आफिसर जो उनके ऊपर शासन करते हैं उनसे वे किसी तरह से कम नहीं हैं। जितने भी प्रोफेशनल्स हैं, इंजीनियर्स या डाक्टर्स उनके लिए दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि वे आज दबे हुए हैं एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशिनेज और ब्यूरोक्रैट्स से क्योंकि उनके अन्दर सुपीरियारिटी काम्प्लेक्स आ गया है और इसके लिए गवर्नमेंट भी जिम्मेदार होती है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूं कि वे बार बार जी० ओ० इश्यू करते रहे हैं, 1-3-74 को उन्होंने इश्यू किया जिसमें उन्होंने कहा :

"The period of strike will be treated as unauthorised absence on the principle of : no work, no pay."

इसके बाद उसी तारीख को दो-चार घंटे के बाद उन्होंने अपना स्टैंड बदला और उन्होंने कहा

"The Health Ministry would recommend to the concerned State Government to take similar action"

यहां पर दिल्ली के जो डाक्टर हैं, जो पोस्ट ग्रैजुएट हैं, इन्टर्नशिप में हैं या हाऊस जाब में हैं उनके साथ दूसरा व्यवहार होगा और जो स्टेट के आये हुए हैं उनके साथ दूसरा व्यवहार होगा। इस संबंध में फ्राम टाइम टु टाइम चार नोटिसेज 7 से 14 तारीख तक आपकी निकली हैं। (व्यवधान) माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रश्न है क्या मंत्री जी इन बड़े अस्पतालों का बिना जूनियर डाक्टर्स के चला सकते हैं ?

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न है क्या जो मेडिकल कौंसिल आफ इंडिया ने सिफारिश की है, जो करतार सिंह कमेटी ने सिफारिश की है इन्टर्नशिप, हाऊस-जाब और पास्ट ग्रैजुएट के संबंध में कि रेगुलर सर्विस में उनको मान लिया जाये, उनको पैरिटी दी जाय, और साथ जो नान-प्रैक्टिसिंग एलाउन्स है वह भी दिया जाये—क्या इन सिफारिशों को मानेंगे ?

मेरा तीसरा प्रश्न है क्या विक्टिमाईजेशन समाप्त करके उनके स्ट्राइक पीरियड को उनकी तरह तरह की जो लीव होती है उसमें शामिल करके उसको कन्डोन किया जायेगा ? इसके बाद डाक्टर्स पर, चाहे वे सीनियर हों या जूनियर, यह प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जायेगा कि साल दो साल के लिए वे इस तरह की कोई स्ट्राइक नहीं कर सकेंगे और गवर्नमेंट भी उनके सामने नहीं झुकेगी ? यह उस तरह की कोई स्ट्राइक नहीं है जिसका प्रोडक्शन से ही संबंध हो बल्कि इसका संबंध साधारण जन-जीवन से है इसलिए इसका बड़ा महत्व है।

डा० कर्ण सिंह: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्या ने बहुत सी बातें कही हैं। एक बात तो यह कि मैंने यह कभी नहीं कहा कि स्ट्राइक नहीं है। स्ट्राइक जूनियर डाक्टर्स की है। इसके अलावा जो प्रश्न आज पूछा गया था सीनियर डाक्टर्स के संबंध में वह ओ० पी० डी० के संबंध में था इसलिए मैंने ओ० पी० डी० के संबंध में उत्तर दिया। पहली बात तो मैं यह स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं।

दूसरे आपके खयाल से जो पुलिस वाला प्रश्न है, क्योंकि इस किस्म का डिस्कशन हो रहा था, ला ऐंड आर्डर को बिगाड़ने की कोशिश की गई थी इसलिए पुलिस बस लोड में वहां गई थी। यह जो आज अखबार में निकला है कि पुलिस ने 8 डाक्टरों को घसीटा, सुबह इसको पढ़कर मैं भी आश्चर्यचकित रह गया। जब मैंने इसका पता लगाया तो मालूम हुआ कि यह खबर बिल्कुल निराधार है और यहां पर मैं इसको कैटेगरिकल डेनायल करता हूं। (व्यवधान) मैंने चेक किया अपने स्टाफ से और पुलिस से। (व्यवधान) टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में जो निकला था उसमें भी यह लिखा था

'The report could not be confirmed'.

मुझे बड़ा दुख है कि इस प्रकार की रिपोर्ट जो कन्फर्म न हो, इसतरह अखबार रिपोर्ट हो वह छाप दी जाये। बहरहाल जैसा मैंने कहा, मैंने उसको चेक किया।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): What do you do about the Report?

DR. KARAN SINGH: What can we do about it?

Today, on the floor of this House, I am denying it.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: The *Times of India* report says.....

DR. KARAN SINGH: That report is not true.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: What about truck loads of police ..

DR. KARAN SINGH: Police has been posted. The two things are not mutually contradictory.

Sir, the hon. lady Member has made some very valid and pertinent observations with regard to the whole problem of junior doctors She has said quite rightly that this is not only a service matter, but, it also affects the welfare of large sections of the people As I submitted earlier, with regard to all these problems, whether it is NPA or treatment of strike period and so on, we are now nearing a final solution. Therefore, all I can say now is, as soon as a decision is taken, we will come before the House and inform the House of the decision taken

SHRI D D. DESAI (Kaira) . Sir, most of the revolutions in the world have their origin in injustice. I would request the minister not to be carried away by the departmental views but to make on the spot investigation and come to his own conclusion on the basis of conscience and justice.

Is it a fact that the Health Ministry officials were unaware of what could happen if the senior doctors too boycotted the OPDs, till it actually happened ? If so, does it not mean that his ministry has lost touch with realities and is living in a make-believe world ?

Has the ministry any firm opinion on what doctors serving its public health system should get and should not get or is it a question of first saying "we will not give this" and then giving in to it and then saying "we will never give this, come what may" and then again waiting on events to force the hands of the Government ?

Is it a fact that the Health Ministry had contacted senior doctors on the eve of their boycott and conveyed to them its wish that they should not boycott OPDs ? If so, does not the rejection of this appeal reveal a lack of confidence or rapport bet-

ween the most senior men in the profession working in hospitals and their executive colleagues in the offices of the Ministry ?

If the Government now thinks that no harm will come if the victimisation clause is given up, was it necessary to subject the public to further harassment since the draft agreement was hammered out early this month ?

Does the countrywide discontent of the medical profession now surfaced demand, in the opinion of the ministry, that a second look should be taken on the Government subsidised public health system and the role of the medical profession in it ? If the answer is yes, what steps are being taken to study this aspect and come out with immediate corrective steps before this system is expanded further, as it must be, in the fifth plan ? If the answer is no, how does Government expect to meet the discontent in the medical profession which is bound to grow with the increase in inflation, the bureaucratisation of the profession and the visible shift from medical duties to paper work of an increasing number of these professional men, in their day to day work ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : These are broader questions of medical administration and medical facilities in the country We are concerned with the OPD and the reported decision of the senior doctors to boycott it and that is connected with the trouble of the junior doctors We cannot go over the entire gamut of medical administration in the country.

DR. KARAN SINGH : The first question was with regard to our being rigid and bureaucratic. I can assure the House that I have approached this very difficult problem not at all in any bureaucratic or rigid spirit. I have tried my very best to understand the problem and meet the aspirations of the people as far as we could. I would like to place that on record. What comes out of it ultimately is a different matter, but this has been my approach.

He asked, what would happen if senior doctors do not attend the OPDs ? Obviously, if the junior doctors are on strike and if senior doctors also do not attend the OPDs, the OPDs will close down, because the only two doctors remaining will be Dr. Karan Singh and Dr. Srivastava who is the DGHS, the rest of the doctors being either junior or senior. With regard to the question as to what should be paid to various types of doctors, the entire Government of India doctors have been covered by the Pay Commission's report, except for the junior residents. They have looked into it very carefully and that is part of the problem with which we are grappling now. He said that the DGHS has been in close touch with the senior doctors in various hospitals and has been trying to persuade them that going on strike or refraining from attending OPDs will create a great deal of problems and troubles for the patients. It is to a large extent because of this dialogue that there has been no boycott, except disruption in two places. Regarding the broader question of medical education, as I have said on the floor of the House, we are planning to set up a Medical Education Commission, which alone can look into the whole gamut of the problem that the hon. Member has raised.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry) : I am extremely sorry that Dr. Karan Singh has been trying so desperately to evade the real problems involved in the strike by the senior doctors.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Even his stethoscope is false !

SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPAN : The hon. Minister was trying to impress upon the House that he will deal only with the strike by the senior doctors and the difficulties caused by the closure of the OPD. But, I am sorry, I cannot oblige him because the real question which brought about this situation, in which thousands and thousands of people are put to difficulties, in fact the real genesis of the whole trouble, is the continuing strike by the

junior doctors. So, we cannot shut our eyes to that aspect of the problem.

Here I would like to point out that in recent times the Government is adopting a tought, authoritarian and highly bureaucratic attitude towards strike by the working people, be it the doctors, the employees of the LIC or the railway workers. Whenever the workers collectively bargain for their legitimate rights, the government come on them with an iron hand. When something untoward happens because of this, the Government immediately start shouting "fascism is coming; save us". I say that you are responsible for creating this explosive situation in the country, and Shri Piloo Mody is trying to make use of this situation.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I am keeping my health all right

SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPAN The Government should not behave in the same old fashion of the kings, monarchs, of the Diwans of the British days.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER . Your point is very clear that the Government is authoritarian and bureaucratic. So, come to the question

SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPAN : Shri Srivastava, the Director General of Health Service, also a doctor, to whom you made a reference, is the villain of the piece. I know that Dr. Karan Singh is asked to play a role which he does not like. He has been assigned the unpleasant task of repeating here what he has been asked to say, by the people who are sitting at the helm of affairs in Nirman Bhavan. They still behave in a bureaucratic manner and the Minister has to defend them. So, I appreciate his difficulty.

The Minister began by saying that there is nothing to negotiate. Now the differences have already been narrowed down by negotiations. They have already come to an agreement which is described by the Minister as package deal. Doctors are apprehensive of clause 7 of that package deal. They apprehend that if they withdraw the strike then some action will be taken against them under clause 7. So, I want an assurance from the Minister that no harm will come to them under this clause, if they withdraw the strike.

He should make an assurance on the floor of the House that he will not victimise a single doctor in the name of their participation in the strike, that their continuity of service will be accepted and there will not be any break in service because of their participation in the strike. If he can make this simple assurance, tomorrow they will offer for settlement. If he wants any help from this side of the House, right from Mr. Piloo Mody to this side, the people are ready, I suppose, to help him But the Government is not ready to concede to the legitimate demands put forward by the doctors. If he can make this assurance, then we can bring about a settlement. If he takes that high and mighty attitude and try to run the hospitals with policemen, thne I would like to remind him that he is trying to deal with a highly inflammable material. They are all young people ; they are educated It is not a question of doctors only. All kinds of people are trying to collectively bargain. If he tries to put them down, there will be an explosion which he will not be able to prevent.

I would like to request him through you, Sir, to make a simple assurance that he will deal with the matter in a most sympathetical, reasonable and friendly manner

DR. KARAN SINGH Sir, the hon Member has made one or two broader remarks about our policy in regard to labour. I do not intend to go into that except to say that the charge that we have been authoritarian or unreasoneble is something which I must deny.

Also, there is no question of evading the problem. I have plunged into this problem so much personally that, as you know, I went on with a mild attack of doctoritis because I was in such close

[Dr Karan Singh]

contact with so many doctors. I am approaching the issue in what I consider to be a sympathetical, reasonable and constructive manner.

There are, never-the-less, certain parametres, certain policies, within the ambit of which one has got to function. The hon. Member wants an assurance from me. The only assurance that I can give is this that we are seized of this problem. I am trying to approach it as sympathetically as possible and whatever maximum I can do for the doctors, I will do. I am afraid, at this stage, it is not possible for me to either go into more details or to give a more categorical assurance.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) उपाध्यक्ष जी श्री प्रभुनाथ मेहता ने दस मिनट लिए। चन्द्रप्पन जी ने बारह मिनट लिए। पहले इसका फैसला करें तब मुझे समय दें तब तो मैं बोलू नहीं तो मैं बैठ जाऊ। (व्यवधान) मैं घड़ी देखता रहा हू। इनको दस मिनट इनको बारह मिनट दिए तो औरो को भी उतना ही समय देने का कष्ट कीजिये।

एक माननीय सदस्य: इनको पद्रह मिनट दें।

श्री विभूति मिश्र: कोई कहेगा यह ज्योमेट्री है। ज्योमेट्री के बाद कोई कहेगा यह बिन्दु है। आप कहने लगे कि ज्योमेट्री क्यो कहा बिन्दु क्यो कहा इसलिए कि बिन्दु से ज्योमेट्री बनती है।

सीनियर डाक्टर स्ट्राइक पर जा रहे हैं, काम नहीं कर रहे हैं उनका सबध जूनियर डाक्टरो के साथ है। इसलिए यह सवाल उठता है। कर्ण सिंह जी की जितने डाक्टर आए सब ने तारीफ की (व्यवधान) दिक्कत यह है कि नौकर शाही के चक्कर में ये पड़ गए हैं। चर्चिल ने जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी को जेल में बन्द किया। उसी चर्चिल ने जवाहरलाल जी के साथ बराबरी का बरताव किया। कर्ण सिंह जी बहुत अच्छे और भले डाक्टरी हैं। बात करने वाले डाक्टरी हैं। उनको उनकी मांगो को सहानुभूतिपूर्वक देखना चाहिये। हिंसा की मैं निन्दा करता हूं।

क्या आप जूनियर डाक्टरो को अलग बुला करके और अपने स्टाफ को हटा करके उन से बात करेंगे और बात करके उनके साथ फैसला करेंगे ?

क्या यह सही नही है कि सब समझौता हो गया है और छुट्टी का सवाल सर्विस का सवाल, विकिटमाइजेशन का सवाल ही बचा है। उनकी सर्विस को जोडने के लिए, उनके पीरियड को जो स्ट्राइक का है सर्विस मे जोडने के लिए, यह कैसे हो, क्या डा० कर्ण सिंह खुद स्टाफ को हटा कर उन डाक्टरो से बात करेंगे। डाक्टर उनके साथ समझौता करने को तैयार हैं।

मैं आपको बताना चाहता हू कि नौकरशाही मुगल राज को खा गई, अंग्रेजी राज को खा गई और आपको भी खा जाएगी और उसके बाद हम भी चले जाएंगे। आपने नर्सों के साथ समझौता किया, एल आई सी वालो के साथ किया, आप कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर हैं, कैबिनेट की ज्वायट रिस्पांसिबिलिटी है, मैं जानना चाहता हू कि उसी आधार पर आप इनके साथ क्यो नही करते है।

ऐसे भी डाक्टर है जो हमारे फ्रीडम फाइटर्ज के सबधी हैं। हड़ताल की वजह से सब को तकलीफ हो रही है। इसकी वजह से सीनियर डाक्टर्ज का काम का बोझा बढ़ गया है। डा० करौली ने कहा कि आपको कहें कि समझौता कर लें, डाक्टरो का विकिटमाइजेशन न हो। डा० करौली भले डाक्टर हैं। डा० कर्ण सिंह नौकरशाही के चक्कर में पड़ कर क्या यह समझते हैं कि राज यही हमारे हाथ में बराबर बनी रहेगी ? डाक्टर मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट हो सकते हैं; असेम्बली के मेम्बर हो सकते हैं, मिनिस्टर हो सकते हैं। 2500 डाक्टर आपके मातहत दिल्ली में हैं। जैसे आप अपने बेटे, बेटी, भाई बन्धु के साथ खाने पीने का बरताव करते हैं उसी तरह से आप इनके साथ अलग बैठ कर समझौता करने को तैयार हैं बुजुर्गाना तौर पर इस में से छुड़ाने के लिए तैयार

हैं ? उनके साथ आप बैठते हैं तो वे आप की तारीफ करते हैं, आप उन से नर्म नर्म बात करते हैं । लेकिन बाद में लगड़ा बन जाता है । डा० कर्ण सिंह दूसरी चीज के डाक्टर हैं वे दूसरी चीज के हैं । जिस चीज के ये डाक्टर हैं उस वजह से इन में नर्मियत है और वे बेचारे चीर फाड़ करने वाले डाक्टर हैं । सब बातों पर समझौता हो गया है । अब क्या विकिटमाइजेशन हटाने के लिए आप तैयार है या नहीं हैं और यदि हैं तो पार्लियामेंट में आप दो दिन के अन्दर कोई बयान देने को तैयार हैं ताकि डाक्टर सब काम पर आएं और जनता का काम हो सके ? जो इनकी परीक्षा की सहूलियत का सवाल है, सीनियारिटी जूनियारिटी की सहूलियत का सवाल है डरा भी, लीस्ट भी उनको नुकसान नहीं होगा क्या आप यह आश्वासन देने को तैयार है ? विकिटमाइजेशन की जो धमकी है उसको हटा कर, डाक्टरों को निर्मल मन का बना कर उनको आप अपने काम में लगाएं, इतना ही मुझे कहना है ।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : पंडित जी बड़े बुजुर्ग सदस्य है । उनकी बात की मैं बड़ी कद्र करता हूं । इन्होंने कहा कि डाक्टरों के साथ ऐसा सलूक करना चाहिये जैसे अपने घर वालों के साथ किया जाता है । मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि मैंने जब इन से बात की चार पांच दिन लगातार और छ-छ और आठ-आठ घंटे तो मैं ने मिनिस्ट्री में नहीं की। मैंने इनको अपने घर में ही बुलाकर की । इसका कारण यही था कि उनको यह विचार न हो कि हम एक प्रकार के शासनिक ढंग से इस मामले को देख रहे हैं । मैंने व्यक्तिगत रूप से इन से बात की और मेरा रवैया हमेशा ही इनके साथ बड़ा विनम्र रहा है । ब्लैकमेल का कहीं कोई सवाल नहीं है । जब भी एग्रीमेंट करना होता है तो हाउ गवर्नमेंट पार्लियामेंट जो होती उसे सबका सवाल भी उस में उठता है, फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री का सवाल भी उठता है और सब सब बातों को क्लीयर करना पड़ता है । इसका आशय यह नहीं होता है । बहुत सी ऐसी बातें होती हैं जिस का असर दूसरी जगहों पर भी पड़ता है ।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : कितने साल लगेंगे ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : आपसे ज्यादा मुझे इसकी फिक्र है, बहुत ज्यादा है । मैं तो नब्बे दिन से इस में उलझा हुआ हूं । यह न समझें कि हम अपनी तरफ से कोई ढील कर रहे हैं । हम तो दिनरात इस में लगे हुए हैं । बल्कि अन्य जो कार्य थे और जो मुझे करने थे हैल्थ और फेमिली प्लानिंग के वे बिल्कुल रह गए है । मैं इसी में उलझा हुआ हूं ।

13. hrs

मैं यह भी जानता हूं कि जनता को कष्ट हो रहा है । इसी लिए मैं ने आरंभ में ही डाक्टर्ज से कहा था कि उन्होंने अपनी बात कह दी है, हम सोच रहे हैं, यह स्ट्राइक वाला सिलसिला मुझे पसंद नहीं है, वे अपना कार्य करें, हम उन की समस्याओं को देखेंगे । दुर्भाग्य से उन्होंने वह बात नहीं मानी । अगर वे उस बात को मान लेते और काम पर वापिस चले जाते, तो आज यह स्थिति न होती ।

आज स्थिति यह है कि हम अथक प्रयत्न कर रहे है । मैं स्वयं प्रयत्न कर रहा हूं कि यह मामला किसी न किसी तरीके से सुलझ जाये । मैं स्वयं समझता हूं कि ज्यादा देर तक इस ढंग से नहीं चल सकता है । जैसा कि पंडित जी ने कहा है, सीनियर डाक्टर्ज पर बहुत बोझ पड़ रहा है । बदमजगी शुरू हो रही है । सीनियर डाक्टर्ज कह रहे हैं कि हमारा अपमान हुआ है । मैं इस को देख रहा हूं ।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि दो दिन में स्टेटमेंट दिया जाये । जितना शीघ्र हो सकेगा, मैं स्टेटमेंट ले कर इस हाउस के सामने आऊंगा । लेकिन जो चीज मेरी क्षमता से बाहर होती है, मैं उस को पूरी कर के ही आ सकता हूं । इस लिए, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से इस हाउस को यह आश्वासन दे सकता हूं कि मैं जल्दी से जल्दी जहां तक संभव हो सके, उन की मदद करने की कोशिश करूंगा ।

13.01 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST UNI

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : I want to raise a question of privilege under Rule 222.

This is a question of privilege against a Press Agency, UNI. Yesterday I read a news in the Indian Express with a very bold heading saying "Modern Bakeries selling stale, mouldy bread" Later on, it reads :

"NEW DELHI, March 25 (UNI)

The Committee on Public Undertakings of Parliament is concerned at the high percentage of defective, stale and mouldy bread put on the market by Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd., a Central public undertaking."

Sir, I am a regular buyer of bread sold by Modern Bakeries. Naturally, when I read this news, I thought I should discontinue buying this bread

Then, to-day's *Times of India* in its editorial comments, 'Current Topics' reads :

"The worst fault of Modern Bakeries, however, has been that they have unashamedly unloaded on the market 'a high percentage of defective and stale bread'. Technically, this may not be an offence under the Food Adulteration Act, but morally it is inexcusable. The Union Government would be failing in its duty if it does not punish those responsible for selling stale and mouldy bread."

Then, I thought I should gothrough the report of the Public Undertakings Committee which was placed before this House. Nowhere in this report it is mentioned that Modern Bakeries sell stale or mouldy bread. What the report says is this:

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : You might not have slept last night and you must have studied all this.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : If you go through the report, you will find that the Modern Bakeries have fixed the norms. The permissible norm was 1 per cent defective bread. Then this norm has been reduced and it is 0.5 per cent. This is the percentage of stale bread which it accepts back from the dealers. The Committee, in its report, says that the Modern Bakeries still continues to take back more than the norm fixed but the stale bread or the mouldy bread or the defective bread is never allowed to be sold. It is taken back by the Modern Bakeries and the Public Undertakings Committee has expressed its concern and has suggested that this take-back should be further reduced to the minimum.

Here, I would like to read some of the recommendations of the Public Undertakings Committee .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Recommendations are different, what did the Committee say about the Modern Bakery ?

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA The Committee says :

"While the Committee note that the percentage of norm of defective production has been reduced from 1 to 0.5 . . . the Committee find that the percentage of defective production continues to be higher than the norm in several units of the undertaking. The Committee recommend that the system introduced in the head office in 1972-73 for an analytical study of the defective production of bread at various units should be made more effective and the results of such analytical study fed back to the respective units in order to take effective remedial measures to minimise the defective production so as not to exceed in any case the norm fixed therefor."

And then it says:

"The Committee were informed that while defective bread was utilised for cattle feeding and some percentage of it was also destroyed, it was also sold to the workers of the undertaking at reduced rates The Committee need hardly stress that a careful watch should be kept to see that no manipulations take place in declaring any part of the production as defective"

Then it says

"The Committee also find that in the case of Bangalore Bombay and Kanpur units the percentage of return of stale and mouldy bread was more than 1 per cent during 1972-73 as compared to the norm of 0 5 per cent fixed by the management with effect from 2nd December 1972

The Public Undertakings Committee in its report says all this about the return of bread from dealers of stale and mouldy bread The Public Undertakings Committee has never said in its report that Modern Bakeries sell stale and mouldy bread

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER You have made your point

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA I come to the main point Therefore, this headline and this report is a deliberate misrepresentation of the report of a Committee of this House It is not only deliberate, but it is a calculated attempt to attack Modern Bakeries It seems to me that this sort of thing is backed by the assistance of foreign bakeries including Britannia The Modern Bakeries have been doing very well and their profits have gone up steadily after the ICS officers were removed and a committee of public workers was put in charge Its profits have increased; its sales have increased I feel what has been done is a deliberate attempt on the part of the private bakeries to bring disrepute to a public undertaking Sir, I feel, UNI have played into the hands of the foreign bakeries It is a deliberate, calculated, misrepresentation of the report of the Committee of this House It is a very serious breach of privilege It is a contempt of the Committee and of the House It is so patently deliberate that I need not elaborate this any more It is a misrepresentation of the report a deliberate misrepresentation I therefore request you Mr Deputy-Speaker to refer this matter to the Committee of Privileges Thank you Sir (*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Order, order no discussion on this

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) I rise on a point of order

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Kindly sit down The matter has been raised, I have allowed it And in these matters, the first step to be taken is to write to the Press Agency and the papers concerned and ask them what they have got to say on this

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA This can be done by the Privileges Committee

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Before the House takes a decision or before I take a decision let us hear from them what they have got to say in the matter

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU They want to run down the public sector

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) This is doing very well Why do they use or misuse Parliament and Committee they can do publicity for Britannia independently (*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Order please I cannot follow who is saying what All these things should come up in their proper order He has raised the point If

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

I had not allowed it, you may have reasons to disagree. Order please.

I have allowed him to raise it. We shall ascertain from this agency. We shall write to these papers as to what they have got to say. And, naturally, we shall come back to this House to know what happens after that. Why don't you wait ?

SHRI PILOO MODY . Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you have a point of order, I shall listen to it. What is your point of order, Mr Mody ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : In raising the privilege issue Shri Nahata has alleged that some other company was responsible for planting this deliberate and malicious information in a press without, in any way, producing any evidence to the effect.

Therefore, I would like to ask you that, if this evidence cannot be produced by Shri Nahata, will it there-after be a privilege against him for having raised this matter and alleged that this was printed on behalf of somebody else ? (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order please. Shri Mody thinks that Shri Nahata has committed a breach of privilege. If you think so, then nothing prevents you from coming forward with a notice of privilege.

Let us not do irregular things. Now, item No. 4 on the Agenda. Shri Bosu.

13.11 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Hundred and second and Hundred and fifth Reports.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee :—

(1) Hundred and second Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Eighty-fifth Report on posts and Telegraphs.

(2) Hundred and Fifth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Ninety-fifth Report on Audit Reports on the Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi for the years 1966-67 to 1970-71.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

Reported atrocities committed by RPF rsonnel during recent disturbances in Bihar

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER . Now, matter under 377. Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तीन चार रोज पहले बिहार गया था और जहां जहां गोली चली है उन इलाकों का मैंने दौरा किया । मैं जेल में लोगों से मिला अस्पताल में घायल लोगों से मिला । मैं इस वक्त सिर्फ एक ही मामला उठाना चाहता हूं और वह लक्खीसराय का मामला है । लक्खीसराय मैं गया था और वहां मुझे पता चला कि रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स ने निहत्थी जनता पर गोली चलाई जिस में एक की मृत्यु हुई है । इतना ही नहीं, रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स ने 12, 14 और 16 साल के लड़कों के पेट में बेयोनेट से वार किया जिस से उनके पेट फटे हैं । उन की अंतड़ियां निकली थीं । उन के नाम हैं—छोटे लाल साह जिस की उम्र 14 साल है । दूसरा है नीलूलाल मंडल जिसकी 12 साल उम्र है । तीसरा है बेचन राम नाम का अनाथ लड़का । इन सभी लोगों से मैं मिला हूं । गोली से और बहुत से लोग घायल हुए हैं । लेकिन महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि जो गोली चलाई गई इसके लिए मजिस्ट्रेट का कोई आदेश नहीं था और बाद में मजिस्ट्रेट को अपना कर डी-फैक्टो आदेश प्राप्त करने का प्रयास किया गया । अभी तक तो मैजिस्ट्रेट ने इन्कार किया है ।

अपनी इस घर्बरतापूर्ण कार्रवाई के समर्थन में आर० पी० एफ० के लोगों ने लखीसराय रेलवे स्टेशन में आग लगाई, गोदाउन में भी आग लगाई और उस में कुछ सरकारी कर्मचारी भी सम्मिलित थे। सब डिविजनल मैजिस्ट्रेट ने एक सप्लाई इन्सपैक्टर को भी इस सिलसिले में निलम्बित किया है। आर०पी०एफ० के द्वारा यह जो गोली और बैनट चलाए गए इससे दस लोग घायल हुए। इनको देखने के लिए मैं मुंगेर अस्पताल में गया था। वहां एक लड़के की हालत बहुत ही चिन्ताजनक थी। सागरिया का लड़का था। उसका नाम तीरो यादव करके था। उसके पेट में गोली लगी हुई थी। उसको निकालने का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं हो सका क्योंकि वहां ब्लड नहीं था। जब मैं पहुंचा तो चीफ सैकेटरी को टेलीफोन करने के बाद उसने रात में प्लैन भेजा और इन दो घायल लड़कों को जिन का इलाज मुंगेर अस्पताल में नहीं हो रहा था मेरे और कपिल देव सिंह के टेलीफोन करने के बाद पटना अस्पताल में बुलाया गया, वहां उनका इलाज हो रहा है। मेरी मांग है कि रेल मंत्री इसके बारे में एक बयान दें। गोली कांड में और बैनट चार्ज में भी जो लोग घायल हुए हैं और एक मर गया है उनको पूरा मुआवजा दिया जाए जैसे निरापद काण्ड मैंने उठाया था इलाहाबाद जिले का उस में भी मरे हुए लोगों को मुआवजा दिया गया था।

तीसरी बात यह है कि आप स्वयं आदेश दें कि सदन की एक कमेटी बनाई जाए, वह लखीसराय में जाए और सभी जगह जाए वहां जहां आर० पी० एफ० ने ऐसा किया है, रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स रेलवे की हिफाजत करने के बजाय रेलवे का विनाश करने में लगा है, रेलवे डेस्ट्रक्शन फोर्स है। रेल के डैपल में जो चोरी होती है, लूट होती है लड़के लोग इसका विरोध कर रहे थे इसलिए दुश्मनी निकालने के लिए और बदला लेने के लिए बारह बारह चौदह चौदह साल के लड़कों के ऊपर बैनट चार्ज किया गया है। उस दृश्य को यदि आप देखते तो पता चलता। वहां लड़के कहने लगे हैं कि मिनिस्टर को यहां भेजिये उनका भी पेट फाड़ने का काम हम लोग यहां करेंगे। बारह और चौदह साल के लड़कों के ऊपर बैनट चार्ज होता है? इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि न केवल उनका वक्तव्य हो, न केवल उन को मुआवजा दिया जाय बल्कि आप इस सदन की एक कमेटी बनाइए और रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स के जो कारनामे हैं उन की पूरी जांच वह करे। फोर्स को तत्काल बरखास्त करने का काम हम लोग करें। यह आक्रमण कर रहा है निहत्थी जनता के ऊपर और बच्चों के ऊपर।

अन्त में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। दूसरे इलाकों में भी मुंगेर, देवगढ आदि में . (व्यवधान) यह जमुई के एक लड़के का फोटो है, 12 साल का लड़का है, इस का दांत और मुंह सब थ्री नाट थ्री की गोली से उड़ा दिया गया। मैं उस से मिल कर आया हूं। 12 साल के लड़के ये आनन्द मार्गी हैं, और एम० एम० के हैं, कम्युनिस्ट हैं नक्सलवादी हैं या कौन हैं?

मुंगेर में गांधी पेपर मिल जो काला बाजार करने वाले आदमी की है उस का स्टार लोगों ने जलाया। एक लड़का गोली से मरना है। बड़ी दर्दनाक कहानी है। उस की टांग पकड़ कर एक फर्लांग तक उस को घसीट कर ले गए हैं। सारी सड़क खून से भरी हुई थी। सैकड़ों लोगों ने यह घटना देखी है। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All this is the work of Railway Production Force

श्री मधु लिमये लखीसराय में है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं आज वहां के लोगों को खाने को नहीं मिल रहा है। राशन की दूकान में राशन नहीं है। केन्द्र से मांग है कि जल्दी वहां राशन पहुंचाने का काम करें और इन घटनाओं की जांच कराई जाय। मैंने गफूर साहब और गवर्नर साहब से मिल कर सारी घटनाएं उन के सामने रखी हैं।

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER. I think if what Mr. Madhu Limaye has said is true, it is a very sad and serious matter The Minister himself is here He has heard and,

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

I think, he should come forward with a statement Mr. Madhu Limaye met me at 10 30 in the morning and I gave the consent after considering the matter.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, on 4th when myself and Mr. Madhu I imaye had raised a similar issue about Chirathu firing, you were kind enough to give a directive to the Home Minister to make a statement. Inspite of a categorical directive no statement has come Again today a more ghastly episode has taken place and. as such, you should direct the Home Minister and the Railway Minister to make a statement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): In this case, he has mentioned about the RPF Durirg the discussion on Bihar, many Members of Parliament had pointed out the ghastly murders and the brutal action of the RPF You have directed that the Railway Minister should make a statement on this.

These young boys and girls of 13 years age have been made the targets of attack by the RPF. What has been the result ? After all, there should be some limit to the nature of brutality

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : It has come out in the press extensively that they are scrapping the wheat wholesale trade take-over. It has been coming out in the press continuously for three days. How is it that the House has not been taken into confidence ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Before you go over to any other subject, I would submit that we are not going to allow Government to swallow this murder. We want to know when the statement on the Bihar incident is coming. We would like to know whether you are giving a categorical directive to the hon. Minister. Let the hon. Minister make it clear that a statement is going to be made.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He will get the facts and will put the facts before the House as early as possible

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We must know it from the hon. Minister. Let the hon. Minister give the assurance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If this is the way that hon. Members are going to run the House, I do not see what the use of the chair is.

When the Chair has said to the hon. Minister that this is sad and he should come forward with a statement as early as possible, over and above that, the hon. Member wants the hon. Minister to give an assurance as if the word of the Chair has no value and the assurance of the hon. Minister has more value. This is not the way how to run the House.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) हाउस तो कल तक ही बैठेगा, उस के बाद तीन दिन की छुट्टी है, वे कहेंगे कि ता० 2 को आयेंगे । लेकिन आप आदेश दे तो वे कल बयान दे सकते हैं ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I want to submit one thing I quite appreciate what you have said just now. You have already directed the Railway Minister to make a statement, and it is expected that the Railway Minister will come forward with a statement.But there are two parts of it. One part is about the savagery committed by the RPF. The other part is about the ghastly incidents in different parts of Bihar, and the reports about how the police and the CRP behave, in fact, barbarously behave with people there . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is a different matter.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What about that part of the statement made by my hon friend Shri Madhu Limaye that the Home Minister should come forward with a statement about what actually happened and how the police behaved and what the CRP did? I want to draw your attention to that part of Shri Limaye's statement. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If hon. Members go on talking together, how can I ever guide the proceedings?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : We have to talk at the top of our voice; then only we shall get a chance to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If he makes me understand what he says, he will find me the most receptive person.

Now, let me make this point very clear. The statement of the Railway Minister will refer only to the alleged action of the RPF. The question of what the CRP has done, if they have done it, under the orders of the State authorities, and what happened in Bihar where there is a State Government, are different questions, and they cannot be mixed up with this.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan) : I beg to bring to the notice of the House...

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He may just mention it . . .

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I have given notice already.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not got it. Anyway, since hon. Members are all working under some steam, they can let it off and so let the hon. Member say something.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : But this is another important matter . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He need not read out, but he may just mention it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I shall say it very briefly.

This is with regard to the second bridge on the river Hooghly in Calcutta. This matter has been taken up by the Central Government, and the Central Government have provided funds, of course, on paper it seems, and the Prime Minister had laid the foundation-stone for this in 1972.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has raised this before also.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : This was promised before the elections and after the elections, but these promises have still not been fulfilled. The State PWD Minister has made a statement in Calcutta that this has been approved by the Foreign Investment Board and only formal clearance from the Union Finance Ministry was awaited, and unless the sanction is given before 31st March, 1974, it appears that the foreign consultancy firm which has been engaged will disassociate itself from the construction project, and that means that the whole object is to scuttle this project which is so vital for West Bengal; this procrastination is nothing but going back upon the assurance which was given, which now it appears was given only for securing votes and for nothing else. Therefore, the Union Finance Minister should immediately give clearance for project.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1974-75

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting—Contd

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We now resume discussion and voting on the Demands for grants under the control of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting along with the cut motions moved.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I have written to you giving a notice of a very serious matter. There is a very serious news item on the front page of the *Times of India today* that a Central Cabinet Minister, Shri Kamlapati Tripathy, had while he was Chief Minister of UP given permit to a bogus firm to export 1,000 tonnes of bajra to Gujarat by rail. The Minister concerned should come forward with a statement of personal explanation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPAKER: This is a matter for the State Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This is a serious charge made. It has come out on the front page of *The Times of India*. It was discussed in the U.P. Vidhan Sabha. I do not know why you are feeling uncomfortable about it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not uncomfortable at all.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This is a very serious case of corruption.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER You have said enough.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You should kindly make an observation on this telling the Minister concerned to come forward with a statement. We are most unhappy about this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Enough.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Not enough. Corruption has become a part of the business of the ruling party. It has come out today on the front page of *The Times of India*. It was admitted by a State Minister in Lucknow yesterday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We resume discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Shri Piloo Mody.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल 340 के तहत एडजार्नमेन्ट मूव कर रहा हूं भावनगर का मामला यहां बहस के लिये आना चाहिये गुजरात में राष्ट्रपति शासन है—भावनगर की एक कम्पनी का मामला घनश्याम दास ओझा की मिनिस्ट्री में हुआ था—इस लिये मैं वाकायदा मूव कर रहा हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not know what you all really want to be done. You want to move a motion under 340. For what?

श्री मधु लिमये : यहां इन्फार्मेशन एण्ड ब्राडकास्टिंग मिनिस्ट्री की डिमाण्ड्स पर बहस होने वाली है—उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप खड़े हैं, कृपा कर बैठ जायं तो बोलूं...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Firstly, if you are to move a motion under 340, you must first take my permission and give proper notice, which you have not done. Secondly, there is no motion before the House. Rule 340 relates only to a discussion on a motion. There is no motion before the House it is a discussion of the Demands of a Ministry.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : It is a motion.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER . No.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अनुदान पर चर्चा पहले होती है और वोट इकट्ठा बाद में लिया जाता है—इस लिये इस को मोशन ही मानना चाहिये। आप रूल 340 को देख लीजिये, डिमाण्ड्स के बारे में जो नियम हैं उन को देख लीजिये। इस वक्त इन्फार्मेशन एण्ड ब्राडकास्टिंग मिनिस्ट्री पर चर्चा करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, चूंकि गुजरात में राष्ट्रपति शासन है, इस लिये भावनगर का एक हजार टन बाजरा का मामला लेना चाहिये। ओझा मिनिस्ट्री इस में फंसी हुई है। क्या ओझा, क्या चिमनभाई, क्या इन्दिरा गांधी सब लोग भ्रष्टाचार के सागर में डूबे हुए हैं—इस लिये मैं इस मामले को उठाना चाहता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. Shri Piloo Mody.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Why don't you give a ruling? We have raised a matter. You have to be impartial to us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have raised it without my permission. Moreover, I consider this an abuse of the rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have written to you. Still you behave like this. It is surprising.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Mody, if you do not speak, I will call somebody else.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I am not used to speak when such noise is going on. I want to be heard with rapt attention.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr Shastri will please co-operate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You should show some co-operation.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER . I have called Shri Piloo Mody None of the interruptions will go on record

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : On a point of order? I was anxiously waiting to hear what is the ruling you will give on the point raised by Shri Madhu Limaye.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no ruling required. I have already said it is an abuse of the rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He has moved it under 340.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मेरे एडजार्नमेंट मोशन पर चर्चा कराइये ।

SHRI PILOO MODY : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir,—(*Interruptions*).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : He is asking your ruling regarding the procedure. A Member from the CPI is to be called.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order please. Kindly sit down. I understand now what you want to say. What you want to say is that one from your party is to be called. That is legitimate. Now, Mr. Mody has made a personal request to me that he has got to catch the plane, and so, I have called him to speak. (*Interruptions*) Order please. When two or three of you speak together, it becomes difficult. Now, I have understood it and I have explained it to you. Mr. Mody.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) . Sir, before Mr. Mody begins, I want to know what was your ruling. You have said that it is abuse of the rules. Are you referring to the ruling partys behaviour?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You may take it in whatever way you like.

श्री मधु लिमये उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एव्यूज के बारे में मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर सुनिये । मैं आपके निर्णय को चुनौती नहीं देना चाहता हूं लेकिन आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि सदस्य लोग इस बहस में अपने कट-मोशन्स पर बोलते हैं और आप कहते हैं कि मोशन नहीं है । वे कट-मोशन्स पर बोलते हैं और कट-मोशन्स पर आप वोट लेते हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER . On the cut motions? No, there is no motion on that discussion The only cutting that I am interested in is, if you could cut off some weight from Mr. Piloo Mody, he would look so much more handsome!

SHRI PILOO MODY : Seeing the number of times you made me sit down and stand up, it is likely to be happen!

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since so many Members have eaten so much of my time, I intend to restrict myself to make only two points in this particular debate on the grants of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry. I am very glad that this year, this Ministry's grants have been brought forward so that we have an opportunity of castigating my good friend and a very effective Minister of this particular department.

[Shri Piloo Mody]

Sir, what mischief he has played with the country, I will not go into that point now, but this is a key Ministry which has been manipulated by my very dear friend in order to enhance his own party's prospects at every election for the last so many years. I have not borne him a grudge so far for having done this, although I think it is a clear violation of all democratic norms. But I do take a very serious objection when he has started manipulating even the balance of the newspaper industry which had not come into his clutches through this artificially created shortage of newsprint.

1333 hrs.

[SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA *in the Chair*]

Sir, several explanations have been offered here; in a most affable form, he has the habit of trying to explain away what in fact has been, in my opinion, a deliberate inefficiency on the part of the various departments of the Government in not ensuring that the newsprint reaches us in time and in adequate quantities. I charge that it is with some ulterior motive that we are short of newsprint today. I know that the Minister will explain away his inability by showing you contracts or options he did not pick up and by telling you how this is a world phenomenon, something that he has learnt from his master—no, sorry—(*Interruptions*) from his leader. So I am not going into what his excuses are going to be, because I will give you the dimension of the problem. I think India utilises 0.6 per cent of world's paper supply. The newsprint industry uses about a third of this which is, 0.2 per cent. The hon. Minister has put a cut of thirty per cent on the newsprint industry. Thus it comes to 0.018 per cent of the world's paper supply.

The Minister is not going to convince me, my party or this House about this matter . . .

AN HON. MEMBER : Where is your Party ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Not in the past, in the future. I am living in the future, not living on the past. Nobody is going to convince me that this 0.018 per cent of world supply is something that our very efficient Minister—you know in the past I have compared him with all the great propagandists of the world including Goebbels—I am not prepared to believe that this Goebbels could not lay his hands on 0.018 per cent of world production particularly because many of the producing countries are his very near and dear kith and kin. Newsprint comes from Bangla Desh, Soviet Union, Czechsolovakia and so many communist countries, I find that this shortage is deliberately manipulated so that our propaganda chief can thrive and can control the propaganda media, that is newspapers, effectively from his office. I should like to apologise ahead of time; I will not be here for his reply because I have to catch a plane; nevertheless I will read his reply; I promise him. I want satisfaction on the point that he will do away with this shortage. I am not asking him to satisfy me that he did not do it with ulterior motive; that I know. What I want is an assurance that he will do away with this shortage irrespective of the fact whether there is world shortage of newsprint and whether it is a world phenomenon whether we have got difficulty with our contracts or suppliers or our suppliers have been inefficient or their suppliers have been inefficient or our departments have been inefficient. I do not want excuses; I want performance. I want an assurance that he will get rid of newsprint shortage as soon as possible. The maximum time I am prepared to give him to redress this imbalance is three months. I ask the hon. Minister whether this is acceptable to him.

The second and the last point is about the All India Radio. I think that it has been well established that All India Radio has become a propaganda wing of the Congress Party. I have no objection. To the Government the utility of All India Radio is practically nil. Therefore, I have no objection to his doing that at public expense. All I am asking on this point is the Government change its policies and

allow other political parties also to start radio stations. This is all I am asking at the moment because I am not prepared to rely any more on All India Radio nor am I even prepared to share time with him on the All India Radio because even if I were allowed to share time with him, he would have some means whereby he would black out my broadcasts. I should say that he should completely denationalise the Radio, that means, delicensing radio broadcasts, only controlling the wave lengths on which broadcasts can take place or alternatly give up All India Radio altogether. The Chanda Committee has made so many recommendations. It has tried in its feeble way to ensure that there were free and fair elections so that at the time of elections various political parties were in a position to put forward their manifesto and their point of view before the general public. All that the Congress Party has denied. I do not want to go into the question why it has been denied because it is only to abuse that while Congress policies get translated into Government's policies under the guise of Government's policies and can be broadcast over All India Radio, opposition to these policies and policies of other political parties do not see the light of the day. This is because all media are controlled by Mr Gujral. I am not pleading with him, I am demanding from him the delicensing of the radio stations. I hope, henceforth, the threat that Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee managed to put out a few months ago that he is going to start his own broadcasting stations, will be carried through and pretty soon, all of us will be able to have our own broadcasting stations, which in any case is a hell of a lot better than merely blowing on his own trumpets.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL (Khed): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Information and Broadcasting Ministry is a big Ministry with a number of media units such as All India Radio, Press Information Bureau, DAVP, Films Division, Film Censors Board and so on and so forth. This big Ministry is managed by a Secretary, Joint Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries and a big team of gazetted and non-gazetted officers. The Ministry is looked after by a very able and competent Minister, Mr. Gujral and his trusted lieutenant Mr. Sinha. The media units are trying their level best to keep the people and country informed about the policies and programmes of the Government; and Government about the reactions of the Press and the public towards their policies. As I said, the hon Minister, Mr. Gujral, is a very able, capable, intelligent, soft-spoken and a very eloquent Minister who takes keen interest in all these media units. He has been trying his level best to make the functioning of the Ministry more efficient.

Sir, Mr. Piloo Mody referred to the All India Radio. Whenever All India Radio is referred to by the Opposition Members, their main complaint or demand is, All India Radio should not be Government-controlled. They ask, why has not All India Radio been converted into a Corporation, as has been suggested by the Chanda Committee. The impression of those who have gone abroad is, Corporation is not the last word or is not a patent medicine. If you go through the Annual Report for 1973, you will be pleased to see that there has been development in radio broadcasting. Not only that, I would say, there has been a leap forward as far as television and radio are concerned. More radio stations are coming up and more new programmes are being started. This is so in the case of television also, on the sound side, after the commissioning of three stations in 1973 at Srinagar, Amritsar and Poona I hope, in the next year, there would be some more centres and stations at Madras, Calcutta, Lucknow, Patra and other cities.

Sir, in regard to the radio programmes, I have to say this. There is scope for improvement in this, whether it is the programme for schools or universities, for homes or farmers or adivasis. These programmes should be more purposeful, useful and entertaining.

Sir, as far as television side is concerned, throughout the world, there are about 90 crores of television viewers Majority of

[Shri Anantrao Patil]

the viewers have to depend on programmes which originate in the West. The production of television programmes is very important. I do not know whether sufficient funds are available with this Ministry for these programmes The Film and Television Institute at Poona, should be encouraged and sufficient funds should be kept at their disposal so that they will be able to give—not in competition with other countries—better programmes. When you go on increasing the number of Radio Stations and TV Centres, you should see to it that radio and TV sets are available in the market at a price which while the middle-class can afford. Though this is not the direct concern of this ministry, they should have a dialogue with the Ministry of Industrial Development in this regard Otherwise, we go on opening new stations but the sets are too costly for the middle-class people to buy.

Coming to PIB, they have been doing good work as far as public relations are concerned. There was good liaison between the press and the Government and the foreign dignitaries They deserve our compliments. But going through the report. I am a little unhappy about the DAVP, particularly in the matter of advertisements. Ever since Mr. Gujral took over this ministry, he has been very particular that medium and small and language newspapers should get more advertisements. But it is not merely a question of space. Comparatively the big English newspapers get less space, but if you look at the amount received, the big newspapers receive more than 60 per cent of Government money. If I get 200 cm of space, I get Rs. 1,000. But if 20 cm space is given to big newspapers, they get Rs. 20,000. So, if you want to help the medium and small papers, not only the space but the amount given also should be taken into account.

With my experience of the last 30 years, I would like to say that the conditions prevailing in the country regarding newspapers are not very happy. We are facing a crisis not only about newsprint but other things also. Mr. Piloo Mody agreed that newsprint shortage is a world wide phenomenon. Last year we could not get newsprint from manufacturers abroad because of various reasons like strikes, etc. and a cut of 30 per cent was imposed. This year the minister is trying to reduce the cut, but I do not know whether it is entirely in his hands. We say that the press is the fourth estate and it has become an industry. But we have never thought about the fact that this industry needs raw materials and should become self-sufficient. After 26 years of independence, we have to import newsprint to the extent of 60 or 65 per cent. Whether it is newsprint, machinery like monotype or linotype, we have to depend on imports We have only one mill, namely, Nepa mills, which makes newsprint and meets our requirement to the extent of 35 to 40 per cent. We are going to increase its capacity in the next few months We never thought that this country requires more newsprint and so we should make some effort to set up many paper mills. It is only when there was an acute shortage, when the newspapers had to cut down their number of pages and their circulation, when they had to observe holiday for one day in a week, then only Government seriously started thinking of giving licences to new newsprint mills.

I know the Minister will not agree with me when I say that the growth of the Indian press is not healthy growth. If you go through the report of the Registrar of Newspapers for 1972, you will find that though the number of newspapers and their circulation has increased and some newspapers are progressing, the growth is lopsided, because it is confined to the newspapers which belong to the chains or combines of businessmen. The number of such newspapers has increased from 198 to 284 and their circulation from 66 per cent to 78 per cent during the period 1966-71. These newspapers belong to the big business houses, which are expanding their empire, and they alone are flourishing. Indian press is built up only by the rich people, who belong to the big business, who can take advantage of the money in the public as well as private sector. But if you see the condition of the small and

medium newspapers, their growth is not very much to our satisfaction.

For the last four or five years we have been complaining that there is capitalist tendency or concentration in newspaper ownership and there is also a tendency to indulge in restrictive practices. When you say that a newspaper is also an industry, you should include it under the MRTP Act so that you can curb restrictive practices.

The Press Commission suggested in their wisdom in 1952 that if the newspapers have to grow, if they have to function democratically, then there should be diffusion of ownership of newspapers. It is a must. Government also thought it necessary and even prepared a draft Bill in 1970. But that Bill has not come before the House. We have been saying that if they do not have diffusion of ownership, let them at least delink the press from the business houses. Because, freedom of the press does not mean the freedom of a few persons, who are rich and who can run the newspapers to their advantage with their money. Long back in 1952 Pandit Nehru told a meeting of the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference in New Delhi that freedom of the press does not mean the freedom of a few persons the freedom of a few rich people who have their own axe to grind. In 1972 the present Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, said in Calcutta that the newspapers should belong to the public and that they should be of use to the public. So, Government will have to think of diffusion of ownership and control of the newspapers. It was a commitment but nothing has been done as yet. When we ask the hon. Minister, he says, "We are seriously thinking about it. We will bring forward the Bill. It has gone to the Committee and it is under consideration." When the question was raised by Shri H. N. Mukerjee, I think, in August last, on his Resolution regarding delinking and diffusion of press ownership, we were expecting a categorical reply from the hon. Minister that the Bill would be brought forward during the Budget session. I hope, in his reply to this debate, some categorical answer will be given by the hon. Minister.

If you want the small and medium newspapers to survive, the Newspapers Finance Corporation has also become a must. The Bill had lapsed because the Lok Sabha was dissolved in December, 1970. The hon. Minister gave us a promise that the Bill would be brought forward again. We were waiting and waiting in 1971, 1972, 1973 and now we are in March, 1974. I plead with the hon. Minister to do something about it. We talk of democracy. But you see what is happening in this country. What is the role of newspapers? If you want to save democracy, if you want to have a healthy growth of democracy, the small and medium newspapers and language newspapers must survive and grow. Otherwise, there will not be democracy in this country because these are the newspapers which inform and educate the people, form the public opinion, and not the newspapers which are published from four metropolitan cities of Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi. Only nine big houses control the press in this country. They are the mouthpiece of big houses; they are the mouthpiece of monopoly houses and big industries. Unless you delink the press from the monopoly houses and big business houses in this country, the growth of newspapers will not be a healthy one.

I would like to remind the hon. Minister as to what happened in England round about 1938. All small and medium newspapers were purchased by the big guns, the press lords. Two or three big press lords are controlling, owning and managing all the newspapers in that country. And still we call it a democracy.

Let us not compare ourselves with England. Let us see in what situation we are today. There is the shortage of newsprint. Now, the prices of newsprint have gone up. Last year, the price of imported newsprint was Rs. 1,365. This year, the price of imported newsprint has gone up to Rs. 3,200, Rs. 3,400 and Rs. 3,600 and, I am afraid, it might go upto Rs. 4,000. The price has trebled. How can the small

[Shri Anantrao Patil]

and medium newspapers survive? The minister has given an assurance saying, "I have changed the policy; I have reversed the policy. This year, the small and medium newspapers will get NEPA newsprint and that big newspapers have to purchase the imported newsprint."

The NEPA Mills have also increased the price of newsprint. I think, it has stabilised at Rs 1,900 or Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 2,200. If we get 60 to 70 per cent of NEPA newsprint, then only the small and medium newspapers will be able to survive. Otherwise, this year of 1974, will go down in history as the biggest mortality of small and medium newspapers. The Minister looks after all the media units but I know, he takes keen interest in the newspaper industry So, I would request him to do something in this matter.

About films, in India, we are the biggest producers of films Our performance is good, not bad. We have got excellent films. But as regards the exhibition of films in the country as well as the export of our good films to other countries, the things are not happy. We have no theatres. A good film has to wait for a couple of months to be shown in theatres Are you not thinking also, along with production of films of building theatres also?

14 hrs.

Then there is the question of smuggling of our films to other countries. Today I read in the paper; the IMPEC Chairman, Mr. Tarique, has made allegations against this Ministry also; he says that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have not given them cooperation; on the other hand, they harassed them. Our films are smuggled out as prints, negatives, etc.

Our documentaries are very good. The documentaries prepared by the Films Division are very good; not only the documentaries made by the Centre but also the documentaries made by the States are very good. If there is a good documentary in any language, I would request them to dub it in Hindi and show it throughout India.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. In his reply I request the Minister to be very categorical rather than generalising and philosophising.

श्री भाल सिंह भौरा (भटिंडा) : चेयरमैन साहब, जहां तक आल-इंडिया रेडियो का ताल्लुक है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब श्री गुजराल के पास यह महकमा आया, तो हम समझते थे कि इस में काफी सुधार होगा। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि शायद यह उन के बस की बात नहीं है, या वह करना नहीं चाहते हैं—उस में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है और सब कुछ पुराने ढंग से ही चल रहा है।

आल-इंडिया रेडियो लोगों तक पहुंचने का सब से अच्छा तरीका है। मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि आल-इंडिया रेडियो का सब से पहला उद्देश्य यह है कि सरकार की नीतियों को जनता के पास पहुंचाया जाये। मगर हम देखते हैं कि आल-इंडियारेडियो के प्रोग्राम्ज में जो लोग हिस्सा लेते हैं, उन में से बहुत से लोग ऐसे हैं, जो सरकार की नीतियों के खिलाफ तो हैं ही, वे उन से बिल्कुल उलट बात करते हैं। जो लोग अंग्रेजों के वक्त में भी रेडियो पर बोलते थे, वही लोग अब भी आल-इंडिया रेडियो के प्रोग्राम्ज में हिस्सा लेते हैं। और इस तरह की आर्गनाइजेशन्ज को ही रेडियो पर टाइम मिलता है।

अगर सरकार ने जनता तक पहुंचना है, तो यह जनता की भाषा के जरिये ही हो सकता है। रेडियो पर जो हिन्दी भाषा इस्तेमाल की जाती है, वह हमारी तो समझ में नहीं आती है—उस में इतनी संस्कृत होती है। ऐसी हिन्दी बोलने वालों को आल-इंडिया रेडियो कहां से लाता है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। इतना ही नहीं, पंजाब के रेडियो स्टेशन पर जो पंजाबी बोली जाती है, वह भी पंजाबी नहीं है। उस में भी इतनी संस्कृत होती है कि वह समझ में नहीं आती है। पंजाब में जिन राइटर्ज को रेडियो प्रोग्राम

में हिस्सा लेने के लिए बुलाया जाता है, वैसे तो उन को कोई पूछता नहीं है, लेकिन वे लोग आल-इंडिया रेडियो के प्रोग्राम्ज में हिस्सा ले कर लोगों तक पहुचने की कोशिश करते है । पजाब में कवियो और लेखको का एक मैट है, वैसे जिन की कोई कीमत नही है, लेकिन आल-इडिया रेडियो उन को प्रोत्साहन देता है और उन को बहुत समय देता है । मैं समझता हू कि इस मे सुधार होना चाहिए ।

सुबह ही उठ कर जब हम रेडियो लगाते है, तो एक धर्म के, फिर दूसरे धर्म के और फिर तीसरे धर्म के गीत वगैरह सुनाई देते हैं । यह सरकार सैकुलरिज्म की बात करती है, लेकिन क्या वह लोगो को सुबह उठते ही इस की बातें सुना कर उन को सैकुलर बना सकेगी ? इस तरह वह हिन्दुस्तान को एक गलत तरफ ले जा रही है । धर्म का वैज्ञानिक तत्व क्या है, यह रेडियो पर बताना चाहिए, लेकिन ऐसा बिल्कुल नही किया जाता है । सुपरस्टीशन वगैरह की बात और लैक्चर सुनाए जाते हैं । इस मे सा तब्दीली की जानी चाहिए ।

सभापति महोदय : आज-कल वैज्ञानिक भी आध्यात्मिकता की बात करने लगे है ।

श्री आल सिंह औरा पजाब मे दो रेडियो स्टेशन चलते है—चडीगढ में और जालधर में । मैं समझता हूं कि जालंधर का रेडियो स्टेशन प्योर पजाबी में अपने सब ब्राडकास्ट करे । उस मे सब प्रोग्राम पंजाबी में होने चाहिएं । दूसरे कामो के लिए चडीगढ रेडियो स्टेशन का इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है दूसरे सूबो में भी एक एक रेडियो स्टेशन से सब प्रोग्राम वहां की भाषाओं में होने चाहिए ।

"स्पाटलाइट" प्रोग्राम में पता नही, कहा से लोग लाए जाते हैं । उस के लिए वेस्टिड इन्ट्रेस्ट्स और मालोपली प्रैस के अखबारो के नुमायदो को बुलाया जाता है । इसी तरह ब्राडकास्टिंग मे भी सी०आई०ए०-एडिड आर्गनाइजेशन्ज, जैसे वर्ल्ड एसेम्बली आफ यूथ, के नुमायदो को बुलाया जाता है । श्री मुन्शी यहां बैठे हैं । उन की आर्गनाइजेशन के लोगो को भी नही बुलाया जाता है । पता नही, उन लोगो को कौन सिलेक्ट करता है ? यूथ प्रोग्राम मे भी सुधार होना चाहिए ।

पाकिस्तान के साथ लडाई के वक्त हम ने देखा कि हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में खबरो को जानने के लिए दूसरे मुल्को के लोग बी० बी० सी० को सुनते थे । हिन्दुस्तान के जो लोग दूसरे मुल्को मे रहते है, वे लिखते है कि हम को हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में कोई खबर नही मिलती है । मै समझता हू कि आल-इडिया रेडियो की एक्सटर्नल सर्विस का एक काम तो यह है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान के इमेज को प्राजेक्ट करे और दूसरे, हिन्दुस्तान के जो लोग बाहर रहते है, उन को हिन्दुस्तान की जानकारी दे । एक दाम्न ने प्राग से जो लैटर भेजा है मै उस का सिर्फ एक सेन्टेन्स पढना चाहता हू । उस ने कहा है .

"Firstly, AIR News Editors for the External Services should be told that listeners abroad tune to AIR frequencies to know the news about India In other words, we do not want the AIR to inform us what is happening in countries we reside."

इस लिए मैं चाहता हू कि मिनिस्टर साहब एक्सटर्नल सर्विसिज को टान अप करें ।

श्री पडा ने कई दफा यह मांग की है कि उडीसा मे बरहमपुर मे रेडियो स्टेशन बनाया जाय । मै चाहता हू कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस पर विचार करें । तामिलनाडू मे तिरुनेलवली मे एक रिले स्टेशन है । उस को फुल-फ्लेज्ड रेडियो स्टेशन बना दिया जाय ।

अमृतसर मे जो टी० वी० स्टेशन कायम किया गया है । वहा से जो प्रोग्राम रिले किये जाते वे पजाबी मे होने चाहिए । वे दिल्ली में थारिजिनेट नही होने चाहिए । यह गलत बात है । दिल्ली मे प्रोग्राम तैयार किये जाते है और अमृतसर से रिले कर दिये जाते है । मिनिस्टर साहब को इधर ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

[भान सिंह भौरा]

मुझे इस बात का गिला और दुख है कि पिछले साल भटिन्डा से रिले स्टेशन लगना था, लेकिन उस को काट दिया गया और जालधर और कसौली मे रिले स्टेशन बना दिये गये । जालधर तो अमृतसर से भी कवर हो सकता है । अमृतसर मे जो टी० वी० स्टेशन बना है, उस का बड़ा मकसद पाकिस्तान तक अपने प्रोग्राम पहुचाना है । भटिंडा से फाजिल्का सैक्टर भी कवर होता है और राजस्थान भी कवर होता है । लेकिन भटिंडा के रिले स्टेशन को काट कर जालधर मे रख दिया गया है । मिनिस्टर साहब जालधर के रहने वाले हैं । वह वहां रिले स्टेशन बना दे, लेकिन भटिंडा को नही काटना चाहिए था ।

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) इन को एक मकान भटिंडा मे ले दें ।

श्री भान सिंह भौरा जहा तक प्रैस का ताल्लक है, श्री पाटिल ने डीलिंकिंग का मामला उठाया है ।

मैं उस का सपोर्ट करता हू । यह होना चाहिए ।

सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सबध मे इन्होने पहले कहा है कि हम ने एक कमेटी बनाई है । उस कमेटी ने क्या किया है आज तक कुछ तो बताइए । यह गुजराल साहब का स्टेटमेंट है जिस मे उन्होने कहा है

The Government of India has initiated examination of all judgments from the Supreme Court pertaining to delinking of the Press from industrial houses, Mr. I. K. Gujral, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, said in an interview Wide powers have already been given to the Fact-finding Committee on newspaper economy, he said.

इस के बारे म क्या हुआ है यह आप मेहरबानी कर के बताए ।

जो मोनोपली प्रेस हैं उन को आप देखिए, वह लक्सपैंड कर रहे हैं । दूसरे प्रेस मर रहे हैं । न्यूजप्रिन्ट का जो क्राईसिस है उस से कई प्रेस मर रहे हैं और जो मोनोपली प्रेस हैं वह हमेशा ही बड़े-बड़े अखबार निकालते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हू आप के पास कौन सा जरिया है जिस से उस को जो ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट मिलता है उस पर आप का कंट्रोल हो । वह बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियो से ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट लेकर अखबारो मे देते हैं और उस से ज्यादा पैसा कमाते हैं, तो उस पर भी आप का कंट्रोल होना चाहिए ।

बहुत सारे अखबार निकलते है जो वीकली हैं या कुछ मथली हैं । कई तो उन मे स्कैंडलस पेपर्स है । किसी के खिलाफ कुछ छाप दिया, उस की कापी उस के पास भेज दी और फिर उस से पैसा ले लिया । ऐसे बहुत से अखबार हैं, इन पर भी आप का कंट्रोल होना चाहिए । बहुत से ऐसे प्रेस करस्पांडेन्ट होते है उन को अखबारो से पैसा कम मिलता है । तो वह अफसरो का डरा धमका कर, अपना करेस्पांडेशिप का इन्फ्लुएंस इस्तेमाल कर के उन के जरिए रुपये कमा लेते है । अफसरो के जरिए ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट्स ले लेते हैं ।

न्यूजपेपर फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन बनाने के बारे म आप ने कई दफा कहा है, मगर उस का क्या हुआ कुछ पता नही । रिपोर्ट जो आप ने पेश की है उस मे भी यह बात है और आप का स्टेटमेंट भी है । तो वह अभी तक क्यो नहीं सामने आया यह हम को आप बताए कि यह बिल आप कब तक हाउस में लायेंगे ?

इस के बाद जो भारतीय लैंग्वेज पेपर्स हैं उन पर भी आप कुछ ध्यान दीजिए । न्यूजप्रिन्ट एलाटमेंट के समय उनका ध्यान रखें । न्यूज एजेन्सीज जो हैं उन मे एक इटरनेशनल न्यूजएजेंसी इंडिया बनाने की बात चल रही थी । उस का क्या हुआ ? वह कब बना रहे है या क्या कर रहे है ? उस विषय म भी हमे बताए । या पी० टी० आई० और हिन्द समाचार एजेंसी जो आर एस एस से कंट्रोल्ड है उसी से काम चलेगा या अपनी कोई एजेंसी आप बनाएंगे ? पी टी आई को एक पब्लिक कारपोरेशन बनाने की बात भी चल रही थी । उस का क्या हुआ ? वह बनाने का विचार है या नही ?

इस के बाद मैं फिल्मों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। बहुत सारी फिल्में ऐसी वाहियात दिखाई जाती हैं, एक मैं आप को बताता हूं जो टी० वी० पर दिखाई गई थी जिस में एक आदमी का सिर कट जाता है, थोड़े समय के बाद वही पूजा करते हैं तो सिर फिर उस का आ कर लग जाता है, ऐसी फिल्म आप लोगों को दिखाते हैं। मेरा कहना है कि ऐसी वाहियात फिल्मों को आप बन्द कीजिए और जो डाकूमेंट्री बनाते हैं उन को कहिए कि इंटीरियर में जाय, गांवों में जाय, वहां के दृश्यों के ऊपर डाकूमेंट्री बनाएं, यहां बैठे बैठे डाकूमेंट्री बना कर लोगों को न दिखाएं।

गाम और ड्रामा डिवीजन आप का है। उस में आर्टिस्ट का क्या हाल है? दुनिया में सब जगह सब से ज्यादा कदर कलाकार की की जाती है। पर हिन्दुस्तान में यहां के कलाकार का सपरामी के बराबर भी नहीं समझा जाता है, न उन का कभी लोगों के सामने प्रोजेक्ट किया जाता है किसी को पता नहीं कि हिन्दुस्तान का कौन उत्तम कलाकार है, कौन सब से अच्छा गाने वाला है। उन बेचारों को रात को बुलाया जाता है और जाते वक्त ट्रांसपोर्ट भी नहीं प्रावाइड किया जाता है। मेरा निवेदन है उन का जो ग्रेड है और कांट्रेक्ट का रेट है उस को बढ़ाया जाय। उन के एमोल्यमेंटस बढ़ाए जाएं।

ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि बहुत सारे लोग आपने ऐसे रखे हुए हैं जिन को आप एक्सटेंशन दे रहे हैं। जो मन्त्री बड़े पदाधिकारी डायरेक्टर जनरल हैं कर्नल गुप्त उन के बारे में कितना बड़ा पुलिन्दा मेरे पास यह है। एक दफा 1971 में पांच छ पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स ने उन के बारे में यह लिखा था उस में से मैं एक बात पढ़ रहा हूं;

"In spite of these serious allegations Col Gupte has managed by bribing some of the top officers with wine and women. This letter was addressed to the then Information and Broadcasting Minister, Shri S. N. Sinha".

इतने चार्जेज उनके खिलाफ होने के बाद भी इन को जो फिर आप ने एक्सटेंशन दे दिया। फिर यह जो आपकी रिपोर्ट है गांव एंड ड्रामा डिवीजन की इस में जितने प्रोग्राम दिए हैं आप उस की एन्क्वायरी कराइए कि क्या सचमुच इतने प्रोग्राम किए हैं या वैसे ही रिपोर्ट कर दिया है। करते कम हैं बहुत से प्रोग्राम ऐसे ही लिख देते हैं। इस में उन्होंने दिखाया है कि 1973 में 11877 प्रोग्राम किए हैं। आप इस की जांच पड़ताल करा लीजिए कहां उन्होंने किए हैं? गांवों में तो ये जाते नहीं हैं? यहां बैठ कर प्रोग्राम किया करते हैं। गांव और ड्रामा डिवीजन में आप लैंग्वेज वाइज प्रोग्राम बनाइए और डिफरेंट लैंग्वेजेज के डिफरेंट स्क्वायर्स बनाइए। उन का उस लैंग्वेज के इलाके में भेजिए जहां जा कर वह प्रोग्राम करें। गांवों में भेजिए, जहां पर कल्चर नहीं पहुंचना फिल्म नहीं पहुंचती जहां पर कल्चर की भूख है वहां पर प्रोग्राम कराइए। शहरों में और मेट्रोपालिटन सिटीज में बैठे इतने पैसे खर्च करने की जरूरत नहीं है। गांवों में और इंटीरियर में जाने की जरूरत है।

यहां पर रेडियो स्टेशन और टी वी में सी० आई० ए० के एजेंटस और बहुत सारे राइट रीएक्शनरीज बैठे हैं जो प्रोग्राम बनाते हैं और करते हैं। और जो रेडियो पर टाइम मिलता है वह या तो आप की पार्टी को टाइम मिलता है या जनसंघ को मिलता है बाकी को नहीं मिलता। जनसंघ के लोग धमका देते हैं तो आप उन से डरते हैं और उन को टाइम दे देते हैं मैं समझता हूं कि पालिटिकल पार्टीज को टाइम देने का कोई न कोई क्राइटीरिया होना चाहिए कि उन का पार्लियामेंट में रेप्रेजेन्टेशन कितना है और असेम्बलीज में कितना है इस के आधार पर उन को टाइम मिलना चाहिए। वाजपेयी जी की प्रेस कान्फरेंस होती है या बाहर कोई जलसा होता है तो रेडियो पर बता दिया जायगा और कामरेड डांगे की कान्फरेंस होगी तो वह नहीं बताया जायगा। तो इस के लिए कोई आप क्राइटीरिया बनाइए और कुछ ऐसे कदम उठाइए जिस से यहां की वर्किंग ठीक प्रकार से चले और लोगों को इस से लाभ हो सके।

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I K GUJRAL). Of course, my colleague will

[Shri I. K Gujral]

reply to the debate today. Before that I would like to clarify one thing I have great respect for my hon. friend. But, he has brought in the name of an official, Col Gupte and has made certain allegations I think I should clarify the position.

The allegations made against the official were forwarded to this Ministry; also the allegations made by Members of Parliament were forwarded to the Ministry Allegations made by the staff artists working in the Song and Dram Division were also forwarded to the Ministry

All these allegations were referred to the C B I the C B I, after a very long inquiry lasting for about two years, has cleared Col Gupte of every allegation.

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, वैसे तो दुनिया में जो भूख है दिमागी वह प्रतिक्रियावाद का एक सब से बड़ा चाबुक होता है और इस से भी हमारे देश में जहां संस्कारों से दबे और वर्ण-व्यवस्था से पिछड़े लोग हैं, जहां धर्म और आडम्बर से दबा हुआ समाज है, उस में जितनी ज्ञान के लिये भूख है। वहां उस की पूर्ति के लिये जो साधन हमारे पास हैं, अगर एकमात्र कोई आशा नजर आती है तो आल इण्डिया रेडियो है, गुजराल साहब का यह विभाग है। क्योंकि दूसरी तरफ हम देखते हैं-बड़े बड़े अखबारवाले हैं, जिन के मालिकों का साहित्य से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है, ज्ञान से वे कोसों दूर हैं, सारा जीवन उन का नोट गिनने में लग जाता है, रात को चोरों से डरते हैं और दिन में इन्कम टैक्स अफसरों से डरते हैं। दुर्भाग्य से ऐसे लोगों के हाथों में हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े बड़े अखबार हैं। ऐसी हालत में बताइये—क्या कोई दूसरा रास्ता है जहां जनता की ज्ञान की भूख पूरी हो सके, सिर्फ इस विभाग से ही कुछ आशा है।

आल इण्डिया रेडियो से सुबह कीर्तन होता है—लेकिन उस में कोई गलत बात नहीं है, उनमें सूरदास, तुलसी, कबीर आदि की रचनायें होती हैं, इस का साहित्यिक पहलू भी देखना चाहिये, धार्मिक पहलू से तो अब कोई खतरा नहीं है। इस लिये अच्छे काम होने चाहियें। लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं—आल इण्डिया रेडियो राष्ट्रीय संस्थान है, लेकिन अभी भी उस की कई चीजों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना बाकी है। मेरे कहने का मतलब है कि जब तक यहां काम करनेवाले लोगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं होगा, काम नहीं चलेगा। हमारे देश में बहुत सी चीजों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होता है, हम उन को अपने हाथ में ले लेते हैं, लेकिन जब तक काम करने वाले उसे अपनी न समझें, तब तक उस का लाभ नहीं होता। अभी सरदार साहब बोल रहे थे, जिस तरह से नास्तिकों को राम-नाम से डर लगता है उसी तरह से आल इण्डिया रेडियो समाजवाद से भयभीत है। जैसे नास्तिक राम नाम से डरता है, वैसे ही इस विभाग के अधिकारीगण समाजवाद से डरते हैं। अभी तो समाजवाद कोसों दूर है कहीं नजर आता ही नहीं है। मेरे ख्याल से समाजवाद अमरीका में पहले आयेगा, हमारे देश में तो बाद में आयेगा, लेकिन हमारे देश का यह विभाग समाजवाद से अभी से त्रासित है। इसलिये उन देशों की खबरों को ज्यादा देते हैं जहां समाजवाद नहीं है। जिन देशों में समाजवाद है, उन देशों की खबरें नहीं देते हैं, हालांकि इस काम के लिये आल इण्डिया रेडियो का कितना अच्छा इस्तेमाल हो सकता है।

आप देखिये—चाईना रेडियो सुबह से शाम तक सिर पर सवार रहता है, गलत, झूठ खबरें हमारे देश को सुनाता रहता है, इतना ही नहीं उनके अपने देश में भी यही हालत है, उन लोगों को भी सही खबरें दुनिया की नहीं मिलती हैं, हमारे देश की नहीं मिलती है। हम को चाहिये कि हम इस तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दें। हमारे अनेकों पड़ौसी देश हैं—नेपाल है, उस की भाषा का समय बढ़ाइये। पुश्तून जुबान का समय बढ़ाइये। मैं गुजराल साहब से कहूंगा—बलोची जुबान है उसमें ब्राडकास्ट कीजिये—हमारे ब्राडकास्ट के बाद जो एरिया शुरू होता है, सिन्ध में बलोचियों की मजोरिटी है, बलोचिस्तान में तो वे लोग हैं ही, यहां तक कि अरबगल्फ तक बलोची फैले हुए हैं। आप उन की जुबान में इस देश की खबरें दे सकते हैं, यहां के विकास के सम्बन्ध में, लोगों के सम्बन्ध में और जो दूसरे देश हमारे बारे में मिथ्या

प्रचार करते हैं, उस के विरोध में आप वहां की जनता को बता सकते हैं। मैं पिछले साल पीकिंग गया था—वहां के लोगों ने कहा कि आप का रेडियो तो सुनाई ही नहीं देता। हम ने कहा कि आप के रेडियो से जो सुनाई देता है, उनसे हम सहमत नहीं हैं। इस लिये पड़ौसी राष्ट्रों को सही जानकारी दी जानी चाहिये।

हिन्दुस्तान के जितने अखबार हैं, वे जिन्दगी में कभी नहीं मुस्कराते, सुबह से शाम तक रोते रहते हैं। मैंने आज तक हिन्दुस्तान के किसी अखबार को मुस्कराते नहीं देखा। जब दूसरे देशों में जाते तो लोग उन अखबारों को हमारे सामने रख देते हैं और कहते हैं कि आप के अखबार तो हमेशा रोते रहते हैं। इन के चेहरों पर मुस्कराहट देखने को नहीं मिली। इस लिये मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि हिन्दुस्तान की गरीब जनता जो चाहती है और जिसके लिये हमारी सरकार कमिटेड है—उस तरफ तवज्जह दे कर कदम उठाये। मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान के जितने बड़े बड़े अखबार हैं, मैं सब के लिये नहीं कहता, डिफ्यूजन कीजिए हालांकि श्रीमती नन्दिनी जी ने तो सब अखबारों के लिये वायदा किया था, आप 4-5 अखबार ले लीजिये—हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्ज, टाइम्ज आफ इण्डिया, इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस, स्टैटसमैन —आप इन को ही ले लीजिये—हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की ज्ञान की भूख मिट सकेगी और उन को रास्ता दिखला सकेंगे। गुजराल साहब, मुझे आप की क्षमता में विश्वास है, आप देश की लाखों जनता की इच्छा की पूर्ति कर सकेंगे। मैं आप को आज से नहीं जानता हूं, जब आप 1942 में लाहौर के शोम्ठल जेल में थे, मैं तब से जानता हूं, उस समय आप विद्यार्थियों के नेता थे, आज आप इस काम का भी नेतृत्व करें। हिन्दुस्तान के इन अखबारों को जो पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में हैं, उन के चंगुल से निकालने के लिये, मुझे विश्वास है कि आप कोई न कोई रास्ता निकाल लेंगे। इस काम के लिये कभी सुप्रीम कोर्ट की रिपोर्ट, कभी इसकी रिपोर्ट, कभी उस की रिपोर्ट का हवाला देने से काम नहीं चलेगा। जब कोई काम न करना हो तो कहा जाता है मामला फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री को भेज दो, ला-मिनिस्ट्री को भेज दो, लेकिन मैं जानता हूं जब आप करने पर आयेंगे तो फिर इस काम के लिये किसी कमेटी की जरूरत नहीं होगी और इस काम को कर देंगे।

पी० टी० आई० और यू० एन० आई० के कर्मचारियों की हालत बहुत खराब है, जहां चाहे वहां ट्रान्सफर कर देते हैं। वहां के जर्नलिस्ट्स बहुत परेशान हैं। कास्टिज्म, प्रान्तीयता, ये सब चीजें वहां मौजूद हैं। प्रेस कमीशन की सिफारिश है कि उन का कारपोरेशन बना दिया जाय। वहां के कर्मचारियों में काम करने की बहुत क्षमता है, खास कर नौजवानों में काम करने का उत्साह है। बूढ़े और बुजुर्ग लोग जब रिटायर होते हैं तो सिफारिश करवा कर फिर से आजाते हैं, लेकिन वहां के नौजवानों में काम करने की क्षमता है और वे इसे चला सकते हैं। लोग कहते हैं कि पी०टी०आई० के पास पैसा नहीं है, लेकिन अभी ५० लाख रुपया आप ने सरकार अपने हाथ से पी० टी० आई० को दिया जिससे उन्होंने अपना भवन बनाया और अब ३० लाख रुपये साल का किराया उनको आने लगा। इसी तरह से आप यू० एन० आई० का भी पैसा उधार दे दीजिये, वह भी बिल्डिंग बना सकते हैं, मुश्किल नहीं है, उन को भी आमदनी हो सकती है। इसी तरह आप उन के शेयर बेच सकते हैं, इस देश में पैसे की कमी नहीं है, उन के शेयर बिक सकते हैं लेकिन इस तरह से देने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा क्योंकि उन पर कोई अंकुश नहीं रह जायेगा, इस लिये पहले उनका कारपोरेशन बनाना जरूरी है। आज वहां काम करनेवालों पर जितने जुल्म हो रहे हैं मैं उन की डीटेल में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन हम कारपोरेशन के लिये कमिटेड हैं और हमें उस को पूरा करना चाहिये।

कई बार गुजराल साहब ने यहां भी कहा है और बाहर भी चर्चा हुई है कि हम एक इण्टरनेशनल न्यूज एजेन्सी बनायें, इस के लिये सलाह मशविरा हो रहा है। बात यह है कि आज हम ब्रिटिश न्यूज एजन्सी "राइटर" की न्यूज पर ज्यादा आधारित हैं, जिस की वजह से हमारे

[श्री जसि भूषण]

देश मे न्यूज की एक्सपोर्ट कम है और इम्पोर्ट ज्यादा है और वहा से जो न्यूज इम्पोर्ट होती हैं उन पर ब्रिटिश डिप्लोमेसी का ज्यादा असर होता है । हमारा देश एक बहुत बडा देश है– इस लिये जरूरी है कि हम अपनी ही इण्टरनेशनल न्यूज एजन्सी बनाये । आज अफ्रीका के देशो मे क्या हो रहा है हमे उस का पता नहीं लगता वहां जो जुल्म हो रहे हैं उन की खबर राइटर के जरिये हमे नहीं मिलती एक तरह से एशिया मे हमारा सम्बन्ध नहीं रह पाता है । 25 सालो की आजादी के बाद भी आज हम अन्धेरे मे हैं । हम जापान और दूसरे समाजवादी देशो के साथ जो जर्नलिज्म मे बहुत आगे हैं मदद लेकर और दुनिया की प्रगतिशील न्यूज एजन्सियो के साथ मिल कर अपनी इण्टरनेशनल न्यूज एजन्सी बनाये । अगर आप अपनी दोनो न्यूज एजेन्सिया के कारपोरेशन बनाते है तो पी० टी० आइ० को प्रमोट कर सकते हैं, यू० एन० आइ० को प्रमोट कर सकते है– इसमे कोई हर्ज नहीं है । हमारे देश मे जर्नलिज्म की बहुत क्षमता है ।

जब जहा तक फिल्मो का सवाल है– सेन्सर बोर्ड को हटा दीजिये इसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है । कुछ हेर-फेर कर के फिर वही फिल्मे हमारे सामने आ जाती हैं मर्डर और सैक्स यही प्रधान विषय हैं जो नौजवानो को गुमराह करते है । इस लिये या तो सेन्सर बोर्ड को हटा दें या सेन्सर बोर्ड सख्ती से काम करे और देश को कोई दिशा दे । अगर फिल्मो मे सिर्फ सैक्स और मर्डर को ही देखना रह गया है तो ये फिल्मे कहानिया तो लोग पाच हजार साला से सुनते-पढ़ते आये हैं। जब हमारे सामने सामाजिक क्रान्ति की चुनौती है तो फिल्मो के जरिये हम को एक नई दिशा देनी होगी । सरकार अपने हाथ में भी सिनेमाघर रख सकती है लेकिन वह भी नहीं है। राज्यों को ही कुछ अधिकार हों अगर आप सिनेमाघरों को नेशनलाईज नहीं करते है। मैं चाहूंगा आप कम से कम 20 परसेन्ट ही सिनेमाघर अपने बना लें, 10 परसेन्ट ही बना ले ताकि लोगो को कम से कम कुछ अच्छी फिल्में दिखा सकें । आज तो अच्छी फिल्मो के लिए कोई जगह ही नहीं है । इसलिए इस दिशा में भी कुछ कदम उठाने चाहियें ।

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta-South): I used to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting ever since I became a member of this House Almost on every occasion, wherever I found scope to participate in discussions concerning culture, information and broadcasting, I have not missed the opportunity This is not because I am personally a journalist or poet or singer, but I do feel that in the projection of the basic policy of the Government and the nation, this Ministry has an important role to play If the object is to genuinely project the policy which we call socialism, if it is genuinely for the entire overhauling of the society its reconstruction, I recognise the important role that this Ministry can play to develop and generate an atmosphere among the people through people's opinion as well as through the newspapers and other mass media units This is a most important task and this is a responsible sector of our Government where they can involve the people at large and particularly certain intellectuals and politicians in the nation-building process

Though today I of course appreciate the role of this Ministry, particularly the vitality and dynamism of the Minister in charge, I must express some discontent, dissatisfaction and disappointment with regard to the present trends in our country which I consider as thorough absolute cultural degeneration Therefore, I do feel that with the coming into play of the vitality and dynamism of the Ministry and the Minister also, taken into account in real terms, the situation can be changed a lot; otherwise I apprehend that what has been happening in Gujarat and repeated in Bihar may spread further Though people from the Opposition and from other corners may criticise it from their political angle, I feel and degeneration of cultural and social that the tremendous amount of frustration and degeneration of cultural and social activities and lack of participation in national cultural activities by the youth in general is also one of the reasons for this tremendous disaster and misguidance of the youth of the country

Much has been said with regard to the press and newspaper ownership by various members from the Opposition and from our side My feelings are actually the same

but I would like to ask whether Government is really feeling that these big business houses are not only exploiting the people in the monetary and industrial sectors but also trying to corrupt the nation, trying to divert the attention of the people through the agency of newspaper houses, thus totally upsetting and destroying the entire nation-making process for which Government stand for and many other political parties are also fighting for. If that is so, why have Government not come forward immediately not just to take up the challenge against sick units or some industrial plants but against those who are claiming their authority even to develop the public opinion of this country in the name of democracy. I do feel that if Government fail to do that, it will not only create confusion among the people and the politicians but the entire nation would be thoroughly corrupted and polluted and we will lose all confidence in all spheres of our life.

The role of the newspapers is well known in our country. Journalists are good but Journals are not. As a result of this situation. I know for a fact that some Journalists feel that their talent is being wasted working under these monopoly houses. But we simply tolerate it. I do not like to mention or particularise any particular newspaper-house, but I have known and I am sure that certain newspaper-owners have always started taking their role in politics. Of course, in a democratic constitution, they have the right both to come inside the House and to speak outside the House and to play a role in democracy but to destroy democracy as possibly Mr. Birla is testing his luck today in Lucknow, is bad. I do feel that at least the Government's determination can compel such people to choose either to serve democracy in a manner in which democracy stands for or to avoid it or to go out of it.

I am glad that the Ministry is trying to formulate certain proposals about the participation of journalists and the people in the news paper industry though in a very small way. But I would expect that before the next election of Parliament, this Government and especially this Minister, would come forward with a new, dynamic declaration and approach that these big business-houses are no more dominating over the newspapers in the sector of moulding public opinion. I do not want to say much more about newspapers, though I know that if there is any Parliamentary Committee formed today or tomorrow to identify what the newspaper managements are trying to do, I can play a little role on that committee but today I do not like to explain those things.

Black money which is now being minted out of the black market in newsprint is the main attraction of the newspaper magnates in their big business-houses. Though not in Delhi, at least in Calcutta, I know something about it and if a chance is given, I will prove how they utilise the black money in the field of culture to pollute culture, in the field of politics to create defections, and to divert politics in the field of the entire social life. If the Government comes forward, it is good; if it does not come forward, I know how these things can be done by the people.

I now come to a very important point about the newspaper world. It is a surprise to me at least how the Chairman of the *Statesman* is also the Chairman of the PTI and is operating in a very suspicious manner and method in our country. I hope the Ministry will definitely collect relevant information and will go into it. What is the role of Goenka? It is not *Indian Express;* it is Goenka Express. The *Indian Express* does not express Indian opinion; it only expresses Goenka's opinion. It is Goenka Express. If it is really to be *Indian Express,* the Government should see that Goenka's thinking and opinion on the national politics and economy are not revealed through it but the nation's opinions are revealed through it.

I come next to a very important matter. I hope you will allow me the time and I hope I will get your favour. Film is an

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi]

important unit of our country through which you mobilise people's opinion through recreation and culture.

I love the Hindi language. I am trying my best to speak in Hindi and in Parliament also, apart from speaking outside Parliament. I have made a promise. But I would like to tell the House very frankly—and I am sorry to say it—that in respect of this language, the respect and the love we do have for Hindi language—those who are not Hindi-speaking people—we are losing our confidence and respect, not because of the Hindi language as such. It is one of the richest and powerful languages, but the way in which in the name of Hindi films, in the name of vulgarity, the Hindi language is being utilised is deplorable. I warn the entire people that those who belong to the non-Hindi region will have a tremendous animosity towards those who exhibit this sort of concept of the Hindi language. The powerful way in which Hindi language was used, the Hindi language in which Mahatma Gandhi used to speak, in which Jawaharlal Nehru used to speak, is now being used in such a manner through the films that the people are getting tired, and the entire degeneration process in the culture of our country has started mostly from the Hindi films. And the Government is not taking any care.

I give this warning to the hon. Minister. I have nothing personally against the Minister. But this is the way the films are censored by the Film Censor Board. Whether it be the Hindi film or Punjabi Film or a Bengali film, we will not allow such films to be screened in Calcutta They are allowing such films. I wonder how they manipulate these things. Rajkapur Company and their followers spend lakhs of black money all round and capture everything so that they can have box office hits. Will the country tolerate it in the name of culture? Why are the Gujarat students shouting against MLAs and educational institutions? Why do they not burn the screen where Bobby is shown? It is the height of cultural degeneration. I am sorry the Government is not following the policy of punishing the tax evader. Tax evaders in film industry are given national awards. Is this a socialist country or not? We will not allow such things to continue. There is a regular pattern in these films; they show how one could corrupt the leaders. A new tendency is developed. It ridicules people with Gandhian cap, dedicated people. Such things are being permitted. The Minister should consider these things seriously.

I never speak for my constituency because I believe India is my home. But I make this personal request. I am glad the land needed for the TV centre in Calcutta has been acquired. So, it should be started on the due date. Calcutta film industry used to give lead to the nation I am not talking in a parochial vein. I have written letters and in fact I have been arguing this point many times. There were twenty studios before Independence; now there are only two and half studios. People like Satyajit Ray had to go to Bombay to make colour films. The West Bengal Government had given to the Film Board a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs Why not the Centre give some help so that they could produce good films, not only Bengali but Hindi, Punjabi and other films? The eastern India region will be benefited by good cultural films Everybody knows about Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyaya whose novels had been translated in almost all languages. This is his centenary year and it should be observed all over the country. A documentary on his life would benefit the occasion. His story or novel could be organised through the Films Division

Once again I say that the Ministry should take care of the Films Censors Board. It should have dynamic approach. Otherwise, there will not be a single film show in Calcutta. We have organised a Youth censor board and whatever we allow only that will be screened; we will not allow the others to be shown in Calcutta.

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to express my views on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for the year 1974-75.

This Ministry has got a vital role to play in establishing sound democratic traditions in the country. The media units under the charge of this Ministry operate throughout the country They are the channels for keeping 56 crores of people informed about the economic and social progress the country is making. For instance, the All India Radio is a very effective media which reaches almost all the population of the country I need not emphasise that the All India Radio should discharge its onerous responsibilty in a fair and just manner. It should broadcast not only the policies and activities of the Government, but also the public reactions to such programmes expressed through the representatives of the people in the highest forum of democracy, whether they belong to the ruling party or to the Opposition parties. Here, I will not be far out of the mark if I say that the AIR has been functionig as a mouth-piece of the ruling party. I can substantiate my contention by referring to the announcements made by the A.I.R. during the recent U.P., Orissa and Pondicherry Elections.

When the bullets were maiming the unarmed people of Gujarat who demanded food, the A.I.R. was mournfully silent. The A.I.R. was keeping mum about the recent violent agitations in Bihar, as if expression of dissent and dissatisfaction was out of the ken of democracy. The A.I.R. did not make any reference to what happened in Orissa Legislature at the time of Governor's address. Similarly, what was happening in West Bengal some years ago used to be brushed aside by the All India Radio. But, the A.I.R. does not hesitate to blare intermittently about the Prime Minister's election tours, election speeches and the foundation-stones laid by her at the time of elections. Some months back, when Shrimati Annadorai defected from the D.M.K., the All India Radio Station at Madras repeatedly announced this news in a flagrant attempt to revile the ruling D.M.K., and also to romp home the advantage of further split in that party. But, when she returned to the D.M.K., there was no news about that over the A.I.R. On 30th January, 1974, the Tamil Nadu Assembly in session adjourned for an hour in honour of the martyrs of the freedom struggle There was gathering in the Forth Grounds and in the presence of Tamil Nadu Governor, our Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar Karunamdhi took a solemn vow to abolish untouchability in the State and the audience also reciprocated his sentiments by taking a joint vow. In the 7'O clock news bulletin, the A.I.R. reported that such a function was held under the chairmanship of Tamil Nadu Governor. There was no reference at all to the Chief Minister of the State.

It seems that when the ruling party's influence starts waning, the budget provision for information and publicity starts waning. In 1972-73 the budget provision was Rs 1030.88 lakhs; in 73-74—Rs 1148 86 lakhs and in 1974-75—Rs. 1406 11 lakhs Sir, you can count the number of Opposition members in this House. Now in this House the discussions are taking place on the Budget and on the Demands for Grants of the Ministries. In the 9 O'clock English Bulletin, you will find a wide coverage to the views of Ministers, followed by those of the ruling party members even by mentioning names So far as Opposition views are concerned, it is announced that several Opposition Members also participated in the discussion. This seems to be the A I R's. contribution to the growth of democracy. Democracy has two eyes—one eye is the ruling party and the other Opposition Parties. The activities of this Ministry are bent upon binding one eye. I want to say that he should give equal care and protection to both the eyes of democracy.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri E. R. Krishnan]

In the Tamil bulletins of A.I.R. station, Delhi and also A.I.R., Madras, sanskritised Tamil words predominate. For example, in the place of Shri and Shrimati could be conveniently used. Tamil is an international language and the Tamil-speaking people of Singapore, Malaysia and Sri Lanka are always keen to hear the broadcasts from the A.I.R. I request that the Minister should look into this and arrange for broadcasts in pure Tamil.

It is not only that the A.I.R. is the propaganda agent of the ruling party, but it is also the advertisement agent of big monopoly industries whose products are announced day in and day out. Upto the end of March, 1973, the A.I.R. received Rs. 15.19 crores as advertisement revenue. It is really regrettable that even then the legitimate demands of the Song and Drama Division employees for increased wages have not yet been conceded. I do not think that this is beyond the ingenuity of the hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting.

Chanda Committee had recommended that the A.I.R. should be constituted into a Corporation and then only it would be able to function independently and impartially, with eminent public men on the Board of Directors. This has not yet been done by the Government. The Films Division picturises all the achievements of the Congress Government. But the achievements of an Opposition Party Government in Tamil Nadu, which for the first time in the history of free India has been in power continuously for the past 7 years, are an anathema to the Films Division. Probably, the Films Division emulates the A.I.R. in this respect.

Sir, the Film Finance Corporation of India is expected to help the producers in taking realistic and ideal films. The helping hands of the F.F.C. have not been long enough to assist the producers in four Southern States— Andhra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. So far not even a single Tamil film has been assisted by the F. F. C. As on 31-12-1973 there were 37 loan applications for Rs. 86.32 lakhs pending with the F.F.C. It is also reported that 31 loan applications were received during the period ending 31-12-1973. More funds should be provided for the F.F.C. Another Film Finance Corporation should be set up in Madras to assist the film producers in the southern States. I would like to point out that next to Bombay, Madras produces the largest number of films.

Sir, Kanyakumari and Mahabalipuram are places having hoary past. Light and Sound shows must be arranged there to attract greater flow of foreign tourist traffic.

The Newspaper Finance Corporation with the objective of helping small and medium newspapers has not yet come into being. The Bill introduced on December 4, 1970 got lapsed along with the dissolution of IV Lok Sabha Thirtynine months of Fifth Lok Sabha are over and yet this Bill has not come before the House. It is an enigma to me that this should have eluded the Minister who is called the Indian Goebbels. I request him to set up this Corporation as early as possible.

The Diwakar Committee had recommended that the Directorate of Audio Visual Publicity should give 75 per cent of its advertisement to the Small and Medium newspapers. This recommendation has not yet been implemented. The public sector undertakings do not give their advertisements to the small and medium newspapers. The hon. Minister should channalise the advertisements of the public sector undertakings also through D.A.V.P. and ensure that 75 per cent advertisement goes to the small and medium newspapers. The big newspapers have appropriated 80 per cent circulation in the country. But they give 60 per cent space to the advertisements. The Statesman gets 62.5 per cent of its revenue from advertisements, the Times of India 54 per cent of its revenue and the Hindustan Times 53 per cent. The hon. Minister should find out ways and means to augment the advertisement revenues of the small and medium newspapers also.

Coming now to the problem of newsprint, there is acute shortage and nobody can dispute that. But this cannot be explained away by taking shelter under the slogan of global phenomenon. Only 17 per cent of the demand is met through indigenous production and 83 per cent is met through import. It is regrettable that only 60 per cent of the installed capacity of newsprint is produced within the country even during this period of acute shortage. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps he proposes to take for 100 per cent utilisation of the installed capacity. Our total requirement is 2,40,000 tonnes of newsprint and only 40,000 tonnes are available indigenously. Last year though agreement had been signed for the import of 1,26,700 tonnes of newsprint, yet only 53,000 tonnes reached India. I wonder how the Government are going to tackle this crisis of newsprint. I would like to appeal to the hon Minister that he should exert all his energies for importing newsprint from countries with whom we have entered into Pacts of Peace and Friendship

We have been hearing in this House for so many years now about the Government's determination to end the Press monopoly in the country. But so far no steps have been taken in this direction. In April, 1972 a fact finding Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Dutta was constituted to go into the question of newspaper economics. The report of this Committee is expected to come time in June, 1974. But now a case has been filed in the Calcutta High Court about the constitution of this Committee and the hon. Minister will no doubt say that he cannot do anything till the case is decided one way or the other. So far as the Government is concerned, all the panacea seems to be in constituting committees The Reports come with constructive recomendations. But those recommendations are not implemented by the Government. Even now many recommendations of the Press Commission have not been implemented. I wonder whether this House will ever have the opportunity of discussing the Diffusion of Ownership and Control of Newspapers Bill about which many times assurances have been given. I request that the hon. Minister should take expeditious action in this regard.

The P.T.I., and the U.N.I. should be constituted into Corporations. Then only they will be able to function effectively without fear or favour.

In conclusion, I would like to refer to the long-standing demand of the people of my constituency Salem, who want to have an All India Radio Station. I request the hon. Minister to set up an A.I.R. station at Salem.

श्री हरी सिंह (खर्जा) : सभापति महोदय, जिस तरह सरकार के अन्य विभाग देश के निर्माण और रचना का काम करते हैं, उसी तरह सूचना और प्रसारण विभाग उन कार्यों और योजनाओं के लिये जनता के मन और मस्तिष्क को तैयार करता है । देश के उत्थान और नव-निर्माण के लिए इस विभाग का कार्य भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। यह सम्पूर्ण मानव समाज व भारत का मनोवैज्ञानिक सारी योजनाओं की सफलता के लिये तैयार करता है ।

आज के जीवन में फिल्मों का बड़ा स्थान और उनकी दैनिक जीवन में बड़ी अहमियत हो गई है और हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोग सिनेमा देखने लगे हैं । लेकिन अगर आप दो चार फिल्में देख लेंगे, तो आप को पता चलेगा कि उन सब में एक ही जैसी कहानी है —वही छुरा, चाकू, पिस्तौल, बन्दूक और औरत और औरत का भी नग्न रूप । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमारे फिल्म निर्माताओं और कहानीकारों के पास एक ही सबजेक्ट—छुरा, चाकू, बन्दूक पिस्तौल और रिवाल्वर, डकैती और चोरी ही रह गया है ? क्या नग्न औरत के अलावा उन के पास और कोई थीम नहीं है ? वास्तव में भारत के प्राचीन और आधुनिक साहित्य में बहुत से अच्छे उपन्यास और कहानियां और नाटक आदि मौजूद है जिनको लेकर अच्छे चलचित्र बनाये

[श्री हरी सिंह]

जा सकते है । लेकिन हमारे फिल्म प्रोड्यूसर रुपया कमाने के लालच मे भद्दे चित्र निर्माण करते है। वे हमारी संस्कृति को और समाज के मानस को भ्रष्ट कर रहे हैं।

इतना ही नही अभी गुजरात और बिहार मे जो खून-खराबी नव युवको द्वारा की गई, उस के पीछे बहुत सी राजनैतिक पार्टिया और राजनैतिक चिन्तन भी थे, लेकिन अपराध-मूलक फिल्मो का भारत की जनता की इस प्रकार की मन-स्थिति बनाने मे बडा हाथ है, क्योकि ऐसी फिल्मे उस को छुरा, चाकू चलाने की शिक्षा देती हैं । बहुत से अपराधियो ने पुलिस कस्टडी मे यह स्वीकार किया है कि उन्होंने अमुक-अमुक फिल्म देख कर अपराध किया था। अगर देश का निर्माण करना है, तो ऐसी फिल्मो पर अकुश लगाना होगा, जो नग्नता और छुरे, चाकू, चोरी-डकैती की लडाई का प्रदर्शन करती हैं।

आज हमारे देश मे एकता स्थापित करने और समता का समाज बनाने, छुआछूत और बिरादरीवाद को समाप्त करने के लिये फिल्में एक कारगर साधन बन सकती है । इसलिए इस मुत्तालय मे मेरा निवेदन है कि वह फिल्म प्रोड्यूसर्ज की एसोसियेशन, या मीधे प्रोड्यूसर्ज, के साथ बातचीत करके उन पर यह दबाव डाले कि वे हर पाच फिल्मो के बाद एक फिल्म नैशनल इनटेग्रेशन, सामाजिक एकता भारत की एकता और सामानता आदि विषयो पर बनायें । इस से देश की एकता मजबूत होगी छोटे-बड़े की लडाई समाप्त होगी और शोषण का सवाल भी खत्म होगा । देश मे सुदृ विचार और राष्ट्र के चरित्र का अच्छा निर्माण होगा।

जैसा कि श्री मुन्शी ने कहा है आज रिजनल फिल्मो को देखना कोई पसन्द नहीं करता है मै इसे ठीक मानता हू परन्तु इस का कारण यह है कि हिन्दी फिल्मो मे बड़ा ग्लैमर और एट्रेक्शन होता है और उन के प्रोड्यूसरो के पास बड़े साधन हैं । बगला फिल्मो मे कहानी और कला आदि सब कुछ होता है, लेकिन उन में ग्लैमर और एट्रेक्शन न होने की वजह से वे फिल्में और उन के कलाकार मर रहे हैं । सरकार कोई ऐसा उपाय निकाल सकती है कि रिजनल फिल्में न मरें, हमारे क्षेत्रीय कलाकारो की कला की हत्या न हो। इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है कि सरकार इस दिशा मे कोई प्रयत्न अवश्य करे और विभिन्न क्षेत्रो की फिल्मो के निर्माण में कोई ठोस सहायता पहुचाये।

अगर हमारी फिल्मो पर कोई अकुश नही रहेगा तो वे हमारे देश की जनता को यूरोपियनाइज कर देगी क्योकि हमारी पचास परसेट फिल्मों मे पूरे यूरोपियनाइज्ड तौर-तरीके दिखाये जाते हैं । मैं चाहता हू कि हमारी फिल्मो मे भारतीयता आये—उन मे भारतीय सस्कृति, इतिहास, हमारे आदर्शों और परम्पराओं का समावेश हो जिसमें भारत-वासियो मे सुदृढ चरित्र का निर्माण हो । भारत की ललित कलाओ को उभरने और चमकने का अवसर प्राप्त हो ।

आज हमारे देश मे प्रेस की बहुत बुरी हालत है । कई माननीय सदस्यो ने पत्रो के स्वामित्व का जिक्र किया है और उन मे काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों का भी जिक्र किया है । आज उन की हालत बहुत बुरी है । हमारे अखबार मोनोपली हाउसिज के हाथ मे हैं और उनके कर्मचारियो की दुर्गति हो रही है ।

हमारे जो पत्रकार या समाददाता युद्ध के मोर्चे, देश के बार्डर, पर होने वाले संघर्षों या बाढ आदि के समाचार प्राप्त करने के लिये जाते हैं, यदि उनकी इन दुर्घटनाओं में वहां मृत्यु हो जाये, तो उन के परिवारो को उन की तन्खवाह के बराबर जीवन भर पेन्शन दी जानी चाहिये । अगर हम अपने पत्रकारो को यह सुविधा नही देंगे तो युद्ध, संघर्ष और बाढ आदि के समाचार भेजने की वे जोखिम नहीं उठायेंगे ।

उन के परिवार के लिये पूरी व्यवस्था की जायेगी तो वे लोग जल्दी से जल्दी सही समाचार भेजने के लिए ऐसे स्थानों पर जाने से न घबरायेंगे। जहां पत्रकारो के जीवन-काल में उन की सर्विस-कन्डीशन्ज मे सुधार करने की जरूरत है, वहा

जो पत्रकार इस जोखिम को झेलने की हिम्मत करें, उन की मृत्यु होने पर उन के परिवारों को जीवन भर पेन्शन देने की व्यवस्था करना भी आवश्यक है।

आज हमारे देश में येलो जर्नलिज्म बढ़ रहा है। जिस किसी पर भी कोई गलत काम करने के फलस्वरूप कार्यवाही किये जाने की सम्भावना होती है, या जो अधिक मुनाफा कमाने की बात सोचता है, वह अपनी हिफाजत के लिये एक समाचारपत्र निकाल देता है। ऐसे बहुत से साप्ताहिक मासिक और दैनिक समाचारपत्र हैं, जिन के एडीटर पढ़े-लिखे नहीं है। इसलिए किसी अखबार का सम्पादक या सवाददाता बनने के लिये कोई क्वालिफिकेशन जरूर रखी जाये,—उस का डाकुमेन्ट्री प्रूफ लिया जाना चाहिए और तभी कोई अखबार निकालने की इजाजत देनी चाहिये। इस बारे में कोई सांविधानिक प्रश्न उठ सकता है, लेकिन उस का भी कोई रास्ता निकालना होगा।

हम देखते हैं कि जो लोग किसी ऐसे विभाग या संस्था में काम करते हैं, जो सरकार से सहायता पाते है—जो गवर्नमेंट-एडिड इन्स्टीट्यूशन्ज में काम करते हैं, वे किसी न किसी अच्छे अखबार के सवाददाता बन जाते है या कोई अखबार निकाल लेते हैं। इस तरह वे सरकार का रुपया भी खाते हैं और सरकारी विभाग में अपना दखल भी रखते हैं। इस स्थिति में वे लोग स्वतंत्र और सच्चे समाचार नहीं दे पाते है, क्योंकि सरकारी कर्मचारियों को अपनी इंस्टीट्यूशन या संस्था के अधिकारी को खुश रखना होता है। अगर हमने अपने देश में स्वतंत्र पत्रकारिता का निर्माण करना है, तो ऐसे पत्रकारों को मान्यता नहीं दी जानी चाहिए, जो किसी भी गवर्नमेंट-एडिड इन्स्टीट्यूशन में काम करते हैं, या उस से कोई पैसा पाते हैं। देश में स्वतंत्र और हैल्दी जर्नलिज्म को पनपाने के लिये हमें इन बातों पर विशेष ध्यान देना होगा।

जहां तक टेलीविजन का सम्बन्ध है, मुझे अफसोस है कि इतने बड़े मुल्क में स्वतन्त्रता के पच्चीस वर्ष बाद केवल ढाई करोड़ लोग ही टेलीविजन के प्रोग्राम से लाभ उठा पाते हैं, जो कि शिक्षा और ज्ञान का एक शक्तिशाली माध्यम है—एक पावरफुल मीडियम है। मेरी आशा है कि टेलीविजन को देश के कोने कोने तक पहुंचाना चाहिए, ताकि हमारे देश के ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग उस से फायदा उठा सकें।

टेलीविजन पर जो कार्यक्रम होते हैं वे भी बड़े नीरस होते है। वही पिटे-पिटाये कार्यक्रम बार बार दोहराये जाते है। टेलीविजन पर जिन लोगों के प्रोग्राम होते है वे भी कुछ गिने-चुने विशेषज्ञ डाक्टर, प्रोफेसर टीचर और कुछ राजनीतिज्ञ तथा समाज सुधारक होते है। रेडियो और टेलीविजन पर यह जो मोनोपली बनी हुई है उस को खत्म करना चाहिए। जो प्रोफेसर और टीचर रेडियो और टेलीविजन के कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेने के लिये चुने जाते है वे केवल दिल्ली के होते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसे व्यक्ति अन्य यूनिवर्सिटीज—आगरा यूनिवर्सिटी, जबलपुर यूनिवर्सिटी और बम्बई विश्वविद्यालय इलाहाबाद, बनारस मेरठ आदि विश्वविद्यालयों में भी मिल सकते हैं।

मैं चाहता हूं कि यह जो मोनोपली बना रखी है दिल्ली के आस-पास के लोगों की वह खत्म होनी चाहिये और टेलिविजन, रेडियो के कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेने वाले लोग देश के हर प्रान्त हर कोने और हर भाषा के होने चाहियें।

एक बात और कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूं। पब्लिकेशन डिविजन की जो किताबें है मैं उन को बड़ी भारी तादाद में खरीदता हूं और पढ़ता भी हूं। उन की प्रिन्ट इतनी डिम होती है कि पता नहीं नीलाम में खरीद कर उठा लाए हो और एक हफ्ते के बाद वह किताब सारी डीली-डाली हो जाती है मेरा सुझाव है कि दाम भले ही आप ज्यादा रखिए लेकिन किताब ऐसी बनाइए कि पढ़ने के बाद एक दो साल आदमी अपने घर में रखना चाहे तो रख सके। यह ठीक है कि आजकल के रोजाना के टापिक पर जो किताबें होती है उन को पृथक और अलग कर दिया लेकिन पब्लिकेशन डिवीजन जो विषय लेता है और जो किताबें छापता है वह परमानेंट नेचर की होती

[श्री हरी सिंह]

हैं । हम उन को मेन्टेन करना चाहते हैं अपने घर में या लाइब्रेरी में तो उन का प्रिन्ट और जिल्द वगैरह सब सही होना चाहिए।

इन्हीं अल्फाज के साथ मैं सभापति महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि मुझे समय दिया और अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI N K. SANGHI (Jalore). I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

But there are certain points to which I would like to make a reference. We find that a large outlay has been proposed on broadcasting—more than Rs. 18 crores and on information and publicity—more than Rs. 11 crores.

I would like to confine myself to the Film Industry. We find that the outlay on film industry is very small. A total of Rs. 3.75 crores has been provided in these Demands for the cinema industry. Out of this Rs 2 97 crores is ear-marked for the Films Division Films Division is a body producing documentaries and other short films and is repaying its entire cost.....

SHRI S. A SHAMIM (Srinagar): Producing trash.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : But what are the other outlays? For the Central Board of Film Censors—Rs 6 lakhs, Films Division—Rs. 2.97 lakhs, National Film Archives—Rs. 91,000, for Films Finance Corporation—Rs. 6.1 lakhs, National Film Awards—Rs. 5 lakhs, Directorate of Film Festivals—Rs. 7.30 lakhs, International Film Festivals—Rs. 8 lakhs, Grants-in-aid for dubbing of Indian films—Rs. 14 lakhs and the Film Institute of Poona—Rs. 19 lakhs. These are the outlays.

Whenever there is a discussion on the film industry, people have said things which cut across party lines. Everybody says that the films that are there, are bad, everything is obscene, violence is there and so many other things. But most of us would like to see the films. Still we decry them. It is not something which we would like to avoid but we still like to appreciate. The films have become a very important mass media— in the country to-day. There is no denying of the fact that it has come to have a very important position in the social life of the people. People who are to-day poor, who are down-trodden, who have no entertainment at all—for them this is one of the cheapest entertainments. It gives them a diversion. Not only people who are hungry but also people who do not have even two morsels of food sometimes like to go to a film and forget their hunger. This is the state.

The films have broken the language barrier in the country. From north to south, from east to west, one can see films every day in the Hindustani language and it has become the greatest media to spread the *lingua franca* in the country. It also helps in solving our social problems It helps national integration. The message of national intergration is carried by films throughout the length and breadth of the country.

It is also an important fiscal instrument in the hands of the Government. When we have the Budget, all eyes and ears are turned to the Budget to see if more levies are coming and that it is going to be very crucial. But taxation by the media of films is one of the best medias by which people do not feel the pinch. To-day it is one of the most important financial instruments with the Government for getting their finances.

I would say that some theoreticians have also said that films have become a very important political instrument. Some of the political parties in India gained their political strength by way of films. If I could mention, the late Shri C. N. Annadorai was one of the very good script writers and through his scripts he carried a message to the masses which I am sure helped them in a way to get into power in the south.

Not only this, in Ceylon, if we go back to the history of Ceylon the change of the Government in 1956 there, was also

possible in a way to the influence of films when in the earlier days their films preached a class-less society and made a hero of the poor and the down-trodden and depicted the rich as the villain of the piece. Today we cannot forget that films have become a very important media.

I was reading in the paper a statement by the outgoing Chairman of the Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation. He has said and this has been reported in today's *Hindustan Times*. It is not my habit to bring any names here. The news report says:

> "Its outgoing Chairman, Mr. A. M. Tariq today levelled numerous specific and sensational allegations against the Government..."

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : He is outgoing Chairman; he is losing his job, that is why he has come out...

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : He has been reported to have said further, and I quote:

> "...The Ministry of Foreign Trade and the STC had ganged up with the private sector vested interests to indulge in non-stop activities to harass IMPEC."

Now, Sir, I would like to go into the background of the creation of this IMPEC. I find from the Report of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting that a Budget provision of Rs. 26 lakhs has been provided to purchase the shareholding of STC in the IMPEC. The IMPEC had been created to achieve the following objectives:—

(i) Export of Indian films;

(ii) Get better price for Indian films; and

(iii) to stop under-selling by private producers of Indian films.

But, what is its performance? It has done a very bad job. Its performance has been very dismal, to say the least. They are not able to recover the money paid. They paid heavy price but they are not able to export them. There is the film 'Mera Nam Joker' which was produced by Raj Kapoor. It so happens in the film-world that some picture become a failure and some picture becomes a hit. The same producer produced the next picture "Bobby" which has created an all-India record. It has broken all records. Now, by not purchasing it, the IMPEC has lost lot of fortune in profit and also as far as foreign exchange is concerned. I would like to quote a whole lot of films where they have lost a lot of money. But besides this what about the Management-Labour relations? There is a Board of Directors responsible for it. The management is having a record of very bad labour relations. More than 40 employees and 17 directors left the organisation in the last few years. The total number of employees in the IMPEC is around 50 I do not know why these persons left the organisation. I had put a number of questions on this aspect of the problem of bad labour relations. Since it is one of the Government-sector undertakings, it has to be seen that there is perfect and harmoneous labour relations in this organisation I want to ask three pointed questions.

(i) What are the reasons for the employees to leave the IMPEC, in a chain?

(ii) What are the reasons for withdrawing the distribution of cine raw films from this body; and

(iii) What are the reasons for withdrawing the credit facilities by the STC ?

Sir, so far as the turn-over is concerned, it is increasing year by year. In 1967-68, it was Rs. 20 lakhs. In 1971-72 it was Rs. 53 lakhs. There is a progressive increase of export over the years. But the bonus given has been reduced gradually from 20 per cent to 8 per cent, out of which 4 per cent is statutory bonus. I wish to suggest this: Let the I & B Ministry not take over the assets and liabilities of

[Shri N. K. Sanghi]

the IMPEC. Let it be closed; let us start with a clean slate. I say this, so that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is able to get something out of it, rather than continue something which is not able to fulfil its purpose and is in doldrums.

Sir, the Ministry has to be congratulated for the institution of National Awards. This has been instituted for some years past. This has brought in a sense of participation of the film industry with the Government. It shows the extent of the Government recognition of the film industry. The industry can rightly be proud that their good work and good films are recognised by the Government.

Some of the best films in the world are produced in India. It is a sort of honour done to this great industry of our country. I want the Ministry to be a little more concerned with the manner in which the Award are selected. I am sorry to say that the performance of the Award Committee has not been very good. I would like to cite an instance which belongs to the period of the Fifth Lok Sabha. I will not mention the year of this incident.

Sir, certain national awards were given for the films that were adjudged best. In one of the Awards selection, out of three films, one was to be adjudged the best film. But, they decided to go by casting votes by ten members of a Committee excluding the Chairman. One picture secured four votes while the other two films got three votes each. Thereafter, the Chairman decided to cast his vote this gave 4 votes to one of the two films getting 3 votes each and then the Chairman gave a casting vote. As a result, the film that got three votes originally got five votes and it got the best award. I think proper rules have got to be framed in such circumstances. Sir, we would have to give a serious thought to the manner in which the committees are working. And it is the responsibility of the Government also to see that these bodies work fairly and squarely. Otherwise we will have a right to say in the House that there should be proper rules framed for these Committees to avoid partiality.

I am very glad to note that the Ministry has given new directions for the national awards for films. It is a happy augury indeed that Government now is giving its attention to go deep into the matter of giving national awards.

I would, however, like to draw your attention to one more point. The Ministry is now going to set up a National Film Corporation an exclusive body, in the matter of importing foreign films and for distribution of raw stock. There was the Motion Picture Export Association of America which had been importing 50 per cent of the foreign films into this country. Out of a total outlay that was given, they were allowed remittance of Rs. 25 lacs per year in foreign exchange and the balance of the money was to be kept in blocked funds in India. This arrangement was of course of economical advantage because of shortage of foreign exchange availability in the country. But, this agreement came to a close on 30th June, 1971. The contract was terminated on the plea that there was no reciprocal export of films from India. A rational outlook should be taken in the matter of film export and import. Our main export of films is to the Middle-Eastern countries. If we advance bad reasoning in the matter of export of films to foreign countries we will not be able to sell our films to those Middle-Eastern countries. We have to see that our best films are sent to the country where people want to see them. Also we will have to see that the best films come to our country so that the people in this country are also able to take advantage of seeing the latest films and technology adopted in foreign countries in their films.

The minority interested in seeing good foreign films should not be debarred. The National Film Corporation should look into the matter of importing the English-speaking films to this country and negotiate with the MPEAA so that we can also have the latest foreign films being shown to the people who really want to see them.

At one time, during the Bangladesh crisis our relations were bad because of the American Government's attitude towards us. But, by and large, the relations and feelings of American people have been with the Indian thinking. I would like the House to know that Paramount International Film—a Gulf Western Company—paid Rs. 72 lakhs to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund during the Bangladesh crisis. This action shows amply that some of their companies were having a sense of participation with the country's Mainstream at the time of our crisis.

I would like the Minister and the Government to look into the working of the Film Finance Corporation. The Film Finance Corporation is helping in developing low budgeted films. They are doing a great thing in the matter of art films. What does the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting say with regard to the working of the Film Finance Corporation ? It says out of 17 films released, only five of them have paid back their loans. It is doubtful to recover the investment from two films. The practice of giving a list of films which secured loans from the Film Finance Corporation and which paid back the loans had been given up from the Thirteenth Annual Report. Why ?

The Information and Broadcasting Ministry, in their report (1973-74) says that Rs. 8.21 lacs were sanctioned for the five applicants. And thirtyseven applications for a sum of Rs. 86.32 lacs are still pending. If you really want to develop the Film Finance Corporation, then you will have to provide an outlay of at least Rs. 50 lakhs. Every year if you want to treat the Corporation differently, then it is no use having this organisation at all and better wind this up. A Press Commission was appointed by Government in the year 1952; their report was finalised during the year 1954. Twenty years have elapsed. And to-day it is out-of-date. Since then the problems of the press have grown in magnitude and in different dimensions. Today they have manifold difficulties of the Press and it is high time for instituting a second Press Commission so that various problems and difficulties of the entire gamut of the Press, like ownership and control, news agencies, working journalists employment, etc. could be looked into.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there was a proposition to have Frequency Modulation in place of medium wave in this country. What has happened to that ? We are told that the medium wave transmission is not very good because there is so much disturbance due to its being over lapped. So, it is high time we have Frequency Modulation. We would like to know whether the Government is thinking on this matter or they have dropped it ?

Recently, we had information of a very senior officer of the Press Information Bureau having been caught in connection with espionage. This matter is *sub-judice*. But one thing is very clear that secret and classified information leaked out to foreign countries through P.I.B. This secret and classified information is with-held from the Indian press. It is high time that the Government thought of re-looking to the security aspect involved in the leakage of classified information. It should be gone into more thoroughly so that this sort of thing does not happen again.

With these words I support the Demands and Grants of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting and endorse that the same be passed.

श्री एस० ए० शमीम : (श्रीनगर) : चेयरमैन साहब, इस में कोई शक नहीं कि महकमा इन्फर्मेशन और ब्राडकास्टिंग रोज-बरोज हमारी समाजी और सियासी जिन्दगी में गैरमामूली अहमियत हासिल करता जा रहा है और इस जिम्न में, इस मौजूदा माहौल में सब से ज्यादा असर जो नौजवानों पर पड़ता है, उस के बारे में कहा गया है, कहने की जरूरत नहीं है कि फिल्मे उस का एक मीडियम हैं। लेकिन जिस तरह कुछ लोगों ने यहां कहा कि गुजरात और बिहार में जो वाक्यात हुए हैं वह

[श्री एस० ए० अमीम]

इन फिल्मो का नतीजा है यह बहुत हद तक एक मुबालगा—आमेज बात है एक लिहाज से अपने आप को धोखा देने के मुतरादिफ बात है दुनिया को धोखा देने के मुतरादिफ है । लेकिन इस से एक बात जरूर बाजा होती है कि फिल्मो का हमारे नौजवानो पर और नौजवान ही क्यो हमारे बुजुर्गों और बूढ़ो पर भी बहुत ज्यादा असर पड़ता है । इस लिये फिल्मो को एक आम प्राइवेट सैक्टर के हाथ मे द कर उस पर किसी किस्म का कन्ट्रोल आयद न करना एक बहुत बड़ा खतरा है जो यह मुल्क किसी कीमत पर उठाने के लिये तैयार नही होना चाहिये ।

इस सिलसिले मे फिल्मो पर और फिल्मो के इखलाकी मैयार पर नजर रखने के लिये इस मुल्क मे एक सेन्सर बोर्ड का कयाम अमल मे लाया गया । लेकिन उस के बावजूद भी इखलाकी—मैयार के खिलाफ गन्दे किस्म की फिल्मे बनती हैं तो यह पूछा जा सकता है कि इस की जिम्मेदारी किस के सिर पर आयद की जा सकती है ?.... (व्यवधान)....आप तो बाबी 25 मर्तबा देख चुके हैं क्या बात करते हैं।

मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि फिल्मो पर नजर रखने के लिये जरूरी है कि फिल्मो पर जो नजर रखते हैं उन पर भी नजर रखी जाये । जो लोग सेंसर बोर्ड के मेम्बर हैं वे लोग किस तरह से फिल्मो मे यह तमीज करते है कि फला फिल्म सेंसर की कैंची से कटनी चाहिये और फला फिल्म को इजाजत दी जानी चाहिये । मैंने बाबी का जिक्र इस लिये किया कि उस के बारे मे अखबारात मे और फिल्म इण्डस्ट्री में यह शिकायत आम पाई जाती है कि जिस किस्म के इन्टियालअगेज और सेन्सेशनल सीन्स हैं उस मे राजकपूर के अपने जाती असर और दखल का अमल है । सिर्फ राजकपूर जैसे फिल्म प्रोड्यूसर ही इस किस्म की फिल्म को सेन्सर बोर्ड की मदाखलत से बचा सकने मे और यही वजह है कि इस के मुकाबले में बहुत सी मामूल और बेहतर फिल्मो के इस से कम सेन्सेशनल सीन्स को रखने की इजाजत नहीं दी जाती । यह सेंसर बोर्ड की नाकाबलियत और नाअहलियत का सुबूत है कि वह अच्छी किस्म की फिल्मो को तबाह कर के रख देता है ।

दूसरी बात—जिस की तरफ सिंधी साहब ने भी अभी इशारा किया है —फिल्मो के प्रमोशन से हम जितना फारन-एक्सचेन्ज अर्न कर सकते थे उतना नही किया । आज बड़े विनो के बाद "इम्पेक" के जानेवाले चैयरमेन जनाब अली मुहम्मद तारीक साहब शिकायत कर रहे हैं कि हुकूमत के बड़े-बड़े ओहदेदार मिनिस्ट्री आफ कमर्स, एम० टी० सी० और मिनिस्ट्री आफ इन्फर-मेशन के बड़े-बड़े अफसरान ने उन्हे काम करने का मौका नही दिया ।

अली मुहम्मद तारिक साहब बदकिस्मती से उस रियासत से तालुक रखते है जहा पिछले 27 सालो मे बड़े-बड़े खोटे सिक्के बाजार से आकर असली सिक्के के नाम पर चलते रहे । पूरे सात साल अली मुहम्मद तारिक खामोश रहे । पूरे सात साल फिल्म प्रोड्यूसर्स ने अली मुहम्मद तारिक के खिलाफ इल्जाम लगाये कि उन्होने अपनी जाती शोहरत के लिये अपने जाती फायदे के लिए इम्पेक का सत्यानाश कर दिया । फिल्म प्रोड्यूसर्स मेरे पास आये, मिनिस्टर साहब के पास गए, प्राइम मिनिस्टर को उन्होने मेमोरैन्डम दिया कि तहकीकात की जाये कि अली मुहम्मद तारिक ने, जो इम्पेक के चेयरमैन हैं फारेन टूर्स पर कुल कितना रुपया खर्च किया और अपने आफिस की आराइश पर कितना खर्चा किया, कौन सी फिल्मों का सौदा तिजारती नुक्ते नजर से किया और कौन सी फिल्मों का सौदा जाती नुक्ते नजर से किया । लेकिन किसी के कानो पर जूं नही रेंगी । लेकिन आज घर का भेदी लका ढा रहा है । अली मुहम्मद तारिक साहब से कहा गया कि अब आप चेयरमैन नहीं रह सकते है तो उन्होंने सीरियस चार्जेज लगाये हैं । तारिक साहब क्या हैं, क्या नही हैं इसकी अहमियत इसिये है कि वह तीन जमात पढ़े हुए आदमी हैं, चौथी जमात में वह पास नहीं हो सके लेकिन उनको आपने 5 हजार रुपए तनख्वाह देकर इम्पेक का चेयरमैन बनाया । यह ठीक है कि इस मुल्क की बदकिस्मती की वजह से

वह राज्यसभा और लोकसभा में सदस्य बनकर आये लेकिन जब वह हार गए तो उनकी नौकरी का सवाल आया। नौकरी का जब सवाल आया तो इस अनपढ़ आदमी को जिसने जिन्दगी भर सिर्फ एक तिजारती बेन्चर किया है और वह यह कि एक होटल चलाया है लेकिन उसमें भी घाटा हुआ—यह उनकी मियामी बैकग्राउन्ड है उसको आपने इम्पेक का चेयरमैन बनाया। आज उसने आपके मुंह पर दो दो थप्पड मारे हैं। वह कहता है कि आप फिल्मों की स्मगलिंग के जिम्मेदार है। मिनिस्टर आफ इन्फार्मेशन पर इल्जाम लगाया गया है, मिनिस्टर आफ कामर्स पर इल्जाम लगाया गया है कि जो फिल्मों की स्मगलिंग होती है उसमें मिनिस्ट्री इन्वाल्व्ड है। अली मुहम्मद तारिक कहे या कोई और कहे लेकिन चूंकि इम्पेक का चेयरमैन कहता है इसलिये इसकी तहकीकात जरूर होनी चाहिए। इसके पहले जब फिल्म प्रोड्यूसर्स ने दरख्वास्त की थी कि इस अलम की कारगुजारियों के खिलाफ तहकीकात की जाये, उस वक्त आप टाल गए, चूंकि कांग्रेस का वह सदस्य रह चुका था, क्योंकि वह आपके चहेते थे और आज चूंकि उसने बात की है, उनका केस भी मजबूत हो गया है इसलिए आपको चारा नहीं है इसकी तहकीकात के बगैर। मुझे यकीन है जब आप तहकीकात करेंगे तो यह आज जो कह रहा है चार चोर, आप देखेंगे इसने कैसा सत्यानाश इसका किया है।

तीसरी बात जिसकी तरफ मैं तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं वह यह कि टी वी का जो मीडियम है यह फिल्म के बाद सबसे बड़ा पावरफुल मीडियम है। समझ में नहीं आता मैं गुजराल साहब का शुक्रिया अदा करूं श्रीनगर टी वी सेन्टर के प्रोग्राम्स के लिए या मि० जुल्फिकार अली भुट्टो का, इसलिए कि जबतक श्रीनगर में टी वी सेन्टर शुरू नहीं हुआ था, जब वहां टी वी टावर तामीर हो रहा था, वह टी वी टावर जब तामीर हो गया उसके पूरे 17 दिन बाद पहाड़ से जमीन पर गिर गया, उसके बाद पाकिस्तान ने अपने प्रोग्राम को रिले करना शुरू किया, 6-8 घंटे के बाद जब पाकिस्तानी प्रोग्राम रिले होना शुरू हुए तो मिनिस्टर आफ इन्फरमेशन को ख्याल आया कि श्रीनगर टी वी सेन्टर को ज्यादा इफेक्टिव बनाना चाहिए। मैं इस ऐवान को खबरदार करना चाहता हूं कि पाकिस्तान ने बहुत बड़ा आक्रमण किया है काश्मीर की वादी पर, जम्मू में और वह हैं पाकिस्तान के टी वी प्रोग्राम जो दिन में सात सात घंटे वादी और जम्मू में रिले किए जाते हैं। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि वह प्रोग्राम हमारे प्रोग्राम के मुकाबले में टेक्निकली बहुत अच्छे होते हैं। मैं उनको यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि वह प्रोग्राम्स बहुत देखे जाते हैं। इसलिए जबतक हमारे यहां अपने प्रोग्राम की क्वालिटी नहीं बनाई जाती आप पाकिस्तान टी वी, आप पाकिस्तान के इस आक्रमण का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते हैं। बिल्कुल इसी सतह पर जिस तरह से अमृतसर टी वी ने पाकिस्तान में तहलका मचा दिया है, बहुत हद तक पाकिस्तान के टी वी ने काश्मीर में वही सूरते हाल पैदा कर दी है। इसलिए श्रीनगर टी वी को ज्यादा पावरफुल बनाना चाहिए।

एक बात और अर्ज करूंगा। बहुत से दास्तां ने सस्कृति की बात की है, तहजीब की बात की है और खायान की बात की है। टी वी का मीडियम जो है वह ग्लैमर का मीडियम है। श्रीनगर जैसी छोटी जगह में इस बात की बड़ी अहमियत है कि टी वी सेन्टर हो या रेडियो स्टेशन हो वह हमारे कल्चरल सेन्टर्स का काम करे। उनपर सभी की निगाह होती है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को नोटिस में यह बात पहले ला चुका हूं और आज भी लाना चाहता हूं कि श्रीनगर टी वी सेन्टर जो है वह करप्शन का बहुत बड़ा मर्कज बन गया है। श्रीनगर छोटी सी जगह है। वहां शहर में जितनी इलफेम की लड़कियां मिल सकती थी उनको सेलेक्ट करके टी वी सेन्टर में लाया गया है। अखबारात में चर्चा हुई है कि टी वी के बड़े बड़े अधिकारी, टी वी के बड़े बड़े अफसरों का इन बुरी शोहरत रखने वाली लड़कियों के साथ सम्बन्ध है। नतीजा यह है कि शरीफ घरानों की लड़कियां टी वी स्टेशन में जाने से हिचकिचाती हैं। जरूरत इस बात की है कि टी वी सेन्टर के नाम पर फाहिशों के अड्डे कायम न किये जाये क्योंकि इसमें न सिर्फ मिनिस्ट्री

[श्री एस० ए० शमीम]

की ऐक्सपेक्ट का सवाल है बल्कि कल्चरल सेन्टर्स का तकद्दुम और इज्जत भी वाबस्ता है। नतीजा यह होगा कि जिस तरह से हिन्दुस्तानी फिल्मों में सिर्फ इलफेम की लड़के लड़कियां जाती थी, टी वी सेन्टर्स में भी वही होगा। इसलिए मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से गुजारिश करूंगा कि वे अपने कान खोलकर सुने और जो बात उनकी नोटिस में लाई जाये उसे मजाक में न टाले, उसे नजर-अन्दाज न करे क्योंकि एक श्रीनगर टी वी सेन्टर से पूरी सरकार की इज्जत और शोहरत वाबिस्ता है।

आखीर में इस लिहाज से कि मैं खुद एक पत्रकार हूं, एक अखबार-नवीस हूं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अक्सर यह बात कही जाती है कि छोटे अखबारात का खास तौर पर खयाल रखा जाना है। यह खयाल कैसे रखा जाना है, किन मानों में रखा जाना है मुझे जाती तौर पर उसका तजुर्बा नहीं है। मैं सिर्फ यह जानता हूं कि छोटे अखबार बड़े अखबारों के मुकाबले में ज्यादा अह-मियत रखते हैं। छोटे अखबारों की रीडरशिप मखसूस एरिया में ही होती है लेकिन वह इंटेंसिव होती है। आपके कौमी अखबार जो अंग्रेजी में छपने वाले बड़े बड़े अखबार हैं उनकी पर्सेन्टेज दो से ढाई परसेन्ट से ज्यादा नहीं है। छोटे अखबारों को ज्यादा वायबिल बनाने के लिए, उनको मुस्तहकम बनाने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि इश्तहारात की तकसीम जो है वह सिर्फ मसावी न हो बल्कि खास तौर पर उनका खयाल रखा जाये क्योंकि यही वह अखबार हैं जो देहात में पढ़े जाते हैं।

आखिर में मैं गुजारिश करूंगा कि टी वी के बारे में मैं ने जो कुछ कहा है और इम्पेक के सिलसिले में जो मतालबा आज खुद अली मुहम्मद ताहिर ने किया है, इन दोनों बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए वे इस बात की कोशिश करेंगे कि अपने खूबसूरत चेहरे में, अपनी खूबसूरत पेशानी से वह दो जो बदनुमा दाग है उनको जो डालें जिसके लिए पूरी कौम की मदद उनको हासिल है।

श्री ए० एस० ए० शमीम (सरीनगर) - चेयरमैन साहब इस में कोई शक नहीं कि हकूमत इन्फोरमेशन और ब्राडकास्टिंग रोज बरोज हमारी समाजी और सियासी जिन्दगी में गैर मामूली अहमियत हासिल करता जा रहा है और इस ज़मन में इस मौजूदा माहौल में सब से ज्यादा असर जो नौजवानों पर पड़ता है इस के बारे में कहा गया है। कहने की जरूरत नहीं है। कि फिल्में इस का एक मीडियम है। लेकिन जिस तरह लोगों ने यहां कहा कि गुजरात और बिहार में जो वाकयात होने हैं वह इन फिल्मों का नतीजा है। यह हद तक एक मुबालगा आमेज बात है एक लिहाज से अपने आप को धोखा देने के मुतरादिफ बात है। दुनिया को धोखा देने के मुतरादिफ है। लेकिन एक बात जरूर वाजेह होती है कि फिल्मों का हमारे नौजवानों पर और नौजवान ही क्यों हमारे बुजुर्गों और बूढ़ों पर भी बहुत ज्यादा असर पड़ता है इस लिए फिल्मों को एक आर्ट मीडियम के तौर पर छोड़ कर इस पर किसी किस्म का कंट्रोल आयद न करना एक बहुत बड़ा खतरा है जो यह मुल्क कभी किसी कीमत पर उठाने के लिए तैयार नहीं होना चाहिए।

इस सिलसिले में फिल्मों पर और फिल्मों के अखलाकी मेयार पर नजर रखने के लिए इस मुल्क में एक सेन्ट्रल सेन्सर बोर्ड का कयाम अमल में लाया गया। लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी अखलाकी मेयार के खिलाफ गंदे किस्म की फिल्में बनती हैं तो यह पूछा जा सकता है कि यह जिम्मेदारी किस के सर पर आयद की जा सकती है (व्यवधान)

आप तो खुद कई मरतबा देख चुके हैं ऐसी बात करते हैं।

رکھنے ھیں جہاں پچھلے ۲۷ سالوں میں
بڑے بڑے کھوٹے سکے بازار میں آکر
اصلی سکے کے نام پر چلتے رہے - پورے
سات سال علی محمد طارق خاموش رہے۔
پورے سات سال فلم پروڈیوسرز نے علی
محمد طارق کے خلاف الزام لگائے کہ
انہوں نے اپنی ذاتی سہرت کے لئے - اپنے
ذاتی فائدے کے لئے امیک کا سیاناس
کر دیا - فلم پروڈیوسرز میرے پاس
آئے - منسٹر صاحب کے پاس گئے -
پرائم منسٹر کو انہوں نے میمورینڈم دیا
کہ تحقیقات کی جائے کہ علی محمد
طارق نے جو امیک کے چیرمن ھیں
فارن ٹور پر کل کتنا روپیہ خرچ کیا
اور اپنے آفس کی آرائیشی پر کتنا خرچہ
کیا - کونسی فلموں کا سودا بحیثیت
نقطہ نظر سے کیا اور کونسی فلموں کا
سودا ذاتی نقطہ نظر سے کیا - لیکن
کسی کے کانوں پر جوں نہیں رینگی -
لیکن آج گھر کا بھیدی لنکا ڈھا رہا ھے -
علی محمد طارق صاحب سے کہا گیا
کہ اب آپ چیرمن نہیں رہ سکتے ھیں -
تو انہوں نے سیریس چارجز لگائے ھیں -
طارق صاحب کیا ھیں کیا نہیں ھیں
اسکی اھمیت اس لئے ھے کہ وہ بن
جماعت پڑھے ہوئے آدمی ھیں - چونھی
جماعت میں وہ پاس نہیں ہو سکے لیکن
انکو آپ نے پانچ ھزار روپئے تنخواہ
دیکر امیک کا چیرمین بنایا - یہ ٹھیک
ھے کہ اس ملک کی بدقسمتی کی وجہ
سے وہ راجیہ سبھا اور لوک سبھا میں
سد سیہ بن کر آئے لیکن جب وہ ھار
گئے تو ان کی نوکری کا سوال آیا -
نوکری کا جب سوال آیا تو اس انپڑھ
آدمی کو جس نے زندگی بھر صرف ایک

میں عرض کر رہا تھا کہ فلموں
پر نظر رکھنے کے لئے ضروری ھے کہ
فلموں پر جو نظر رکھتے ھیں ان پر بھی
نظر رکھی جائے - جو لوگ سینسر بورڈ
کے ممبر ھیں وہ لوگ کس طرح سے
فلموں میں یہ تمیز کرتے ھیں کہ فلاں
فلم سینسر کی قینچی سے کٹنی چاھئے اور
فلاں فلم کو اجازت دی جانی چاھئے -
میں نے یہاں کا ذکر اس لئے کیا کہ
امیک کے بارے میں اخبارات میں اور فلم
انڈسٹری میں یہ شکایت عام پائی جاتی ھے
کہ جس فلم کے اشتعال انگیز اور سنیشنل
سین ھیں اس میں راج کپور کے اپنے ذاتی
اثر ورسوخ کا عمل ھے - صرف راجکپور
جیسے فلم پروڈیوسر ھی اس قسم کی فلم
کو سینسر بورڈ کی مداخلت سے بچا
سکتے تھے اور یہی وجہ ھے کہ اس کے
مقابلے میں بہت سی معصوم اور بے ضرر
فلموں کے اس سے کم سنسیشنل سین
رکھنے کی اجازت نہیں دی جاتی - یہ
سینسر بورڈ کی ناقابلیت اور نا اھلیت کا
ثبوت ھے کہ وہ اچھی قسم کی فلموں
کو تباہ کر کے رکھ دیتا ھے -

دوسری بات - جس کی طرف سانگھی
صاحب نے بھی ابھی اشارہ کیا ھے -
فلموں کے پروموشن سے فارن ایکسچینج
ارن کر سکتے تھے اتنا نہیں کیا - آج
بڑے دنوں کے بعد امیک کے جانے والے
چیرمین جناب علی محمد طارق صاحب
شکایت کر رہے ھیں کہ حکومت کے بڑے
بڑے عہدے دار منسٹری آف کامرس
ایس ٹی سی اور منسٹری آف انفورمیشن
کے بڑے بڑے افسران نے انہیں کام کرنے
کا موقع نہیں دیا - علی محمد طارق
صاحب بدقسمتی سے اس ریاست سے تعلق

[شری شمیم احمد شمیم]

بھارتی وینچر کیا ہے اور وہ یہ کہ ایک ہوٹل چلایا ہے۔ لیکن اس میں بھی گھاٹا ہوا۔ یہ ان کی سیاسی نیک گراؤنڈ ہے۔ اس کو آپ نے امپیک کا حصہ میں بنایا۔ آج اس نے آپ کے منہ پر دو تھپڑ مارے ہیں۔ وہ کہتا ہے کہ آپ فلموں کی سمگلنگ کے ذمہ دار ہیں۔ مسٹر آف انفارمیشن پر الزام لگایا گیا ہے۔ مسٹر آف کومرس پر الزام لگایا گیا ہے کہ وہ فلموں کی سمگلنگ ہوتی ہے اسمیں مسٹری انوالوڈ ہے۔ علی محمد طارق کہیں یا کوئی اور کہے لیکن چونکہ امپیک کا حصہ نہیں ہے اس لئے اس کی تحقیقات ضرور ہونی چاہئے۔ اس کے پہلے جب فلم پروڈیوسرز نے درخواست کی تھی کہ اس شخص کی کارگذاریوں کے خلاف تحقیقات کی جائے اس وقت آپ ٹال گئے چونکہ کانگرس کا وہ سد سیہ رہ چکا تھا، کیونکہ وہ آپ کے چہیتے تھے اور آج چونکہ اس نے بات کی ہے، انکا کس بھی مضبوط ہو گیا ہے اس لئے آپ کو چارہ نہیں ہے اس کی تحقیقات کے بغیر۔ مجھے یقین ہے جب آپ تحقیقات کرینگے تو یہ آج جو کہہ رہا ہے چور چور، آپ دیکھینگے اس نے کیسا ستیاناش اس کا کیا ہے۔

دوسری بات جس کی طرف میں توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں وہ یہ کہ ٹی۔ وی۔ کا جو میڈیم ہے وہ عام کے بعد سب سے بڑا پاورفل میڈیم ہے۔ سمجھ میں نہیں آتا کہ مس گجرال صاحب کا شکریہ ادا کروں سرینگو ٹی۔ وی۔ سیٹر کے پروگرامز لئے یا مسٹر ذوالفقار علی بھٹو کا، اس لئے کہ جب تک سرینگر میں ٹی۔ وی۔ سینٹر شروع نہیں ہوا تھا، جب وہاں ٹی۔ وی۔ ٹاور تعمیر ہو رہا تھا، وہ ٹی۔ وی ٹاور جب تعمیر ہو گیا اس کے پورے سترہ دن بعد دھڑام سے زمین پر گر گیا اس کے بعد پاکستان نے اپنے پروگرامز کو ریلے کرنا شروع کیا، ۶-۶ گھنٹے کے بعد جب یہ نیشنل پروگرام ریلے ہونے شروع ہوئے تو مسٹر آف انفورمیشن کو خیال آیا کہ سرینگر ٹی۔ وی۔ سینٹر کو زیادہ ایکٹو بنانا چاہئے۔ میں اس ایوان کو خبردار کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ پاکستان نے بہت بڑا آکرمن لیا ہے کشمیر کی وادی پر، جموں میں اور وہ ہیں ٹی۔ وی۔ پروگرام دو دن میں سات سات گھنٹے وادی اور جموں میں ریلے کئے جاتے ہیں۔ میں مسٹر صاحب کو یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ پروگرام ہمارے پروگرامز کے مقابلے میں ٹیکنیکلی بہت اچھے ہوتے ہیں۔ میں ان کو یہ بھی بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ پروگرام بہت دیکھے جاتے ہیں۔ اس لئے جب تک ہمارے یہاں اپنے پروگرامز کی کوالٹی نہیں بنائی جاتی آپ پاکستان ٹی۔ وی۔ آپ پاکستان کے آکرمن کا مقابلہ نہیں کر سکتے۔ بالکل اسی سطح پر جس طرح امرتسر ٹی۔ وی۔ نے پاکستان میں تہلکہ مچا دیا ہے، بہت حد تک پاکستان کے ٹی۔ وی۔ نے کشمیر میں یہی صورت حال پیدا کر دی ہے۔ اس لئے سرینگر ٹی۔ وی۔ کو زیادہ پاورفل بنانا چاہئے۔

ایک بات اور عرض کرونگا۔ بہت سے دوستوں نے سنسکرتی کی بات کی ہے، تہذیب کی بات کی ہے اور روایات کی بات کی ہے۔ ٹی۔ وی۔ کا میڈیم جو

آخر میں اس لحاظ سے کہ میں خود ایک پترکار ہوں ایک اخبار نویس ہوں میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں ۔ اکثر یہ بات کہی جاتی ہے کہ چھوٹے اخبارات کا خاص طور پر خیال رکھا جاتا ہے ۔ یہ خیال کیسے رکھا جاتا ہے ۔ کن معنوں میں رکھا جاتا ہے ۔ مجھے ذاتی طور پر اسکا تجربہ نہیں ہے ۔ میں صرف یہ جانتا ہوں کہ چھوٹے اخبار بڑے اخبار کے مقابلے میں زیادہ اہمیت رکھتے ہیں ۔ چھوٹے اخباروں کی ریڈرشپ مخصوص ایریا میں ہی ہوتی ہے۔ لیکن وہ انٹینسو ہوتی ہے ۔ آپکے قومی اخبار جو انگریزی میں چھپنے والے بڑے بڑے اخبار ہیں ان کی پرسینٹیج ڈھائی پرسینٹ سے زیادہ نہیں۔ چھوٹے اخباروں کو زیادہ وائیبل بنانے کے لئے انکو مستحکم بنانے کے لئے یہ ضروری ہے کہ اشتہارات کی تقسیم جو ہے وہ صرف مساوی نہ ہو بلکہ خاص طور پر اسکا خیال رکھا جائے کیونکہ یہی وہ اخبار ہیں جو دیہات میں پڑھے جاتے ہیں ۔

آخر میں گزارش کرونگا ٹی وی کے بارے میں میں نے جو کچھ کہا ہے اور امپیک کے سلسلے میں جو مطالبہ آج خود علی محمد طارق نے کیا ہے ان دونوں باتوں کو ذہن میں رکھتے ہوئے وہ اس بات کی کوشش کرینگے کہ اپنے خوبصورت چہرے سے اپنی خوبصورت پیشانی سے یہ دو جو بدنما داغ ہیں ان کو دھو ڈالیں جس کے لئے پوری قوم کی مدد انکو حاضر ہے ۔

ہے وہ گلیمر کا میڈیم ہے ۔ سرینگر جیسی چھوٹی جگہہ میں اس بات کی بڑی اہمیت ہے کہ ٹی ۔ وی ۔ سینٹر ہو یا ریڈیو سٹیشن ہو وہ ہمارے کلچرل سینٹرز کا کام کرلے ۔ ان پر سبھی کی نگاہ ہوتی ہے ۔ میں منسٹر صاحب کے نوٹس میں یہ بات لا چکا ہوں اور آج بھی لانا چاہتا ہوں کہ سرینگر ٹی۔ وی۔ سینٹر جو ہے وہ کرپشن کا بہت بڑا مرکز بن گیا ہے ۔ سرینگر چھوٹی سی جگہہ ہے ۔ وہاں شہر میں جتنی ال فیم کی لڑکیاں مل سکتی تھیں ان کو سیلیکٹ کرکے ٹی۔ وی ۔ سینٹر میں لایا گیا ہے ۔ اخبارات میں چرچا ہوئی ہے کہ ٹی وی کے بڑے بڑے ادھیکاری ٹی وی کے بڑے بڑے افسروں کا ان بری شہرت رکھنے والی لڑکیوں کے ساتھ سمبندھ ہے ۔ نتیجہ یہ ہے کہ شریف گھرانوں کی لڑکیاں ٹی وی سٹیشن پر جانے سے ہچکچاتی ہیں ۔ ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ ٹی وی سینٹر کے نام پر فاحشوں کے اڈے قایم نہ کئے جائیں کیونکہ اس سے نہ صرف منسٹری کی ریسپیکٹ کا سوال ہے بلکہ کلچرل سینٹرز کا تقدس اور عزت بھی وابستہ ہے ۔ نتیجہ یہ ہوگا کہ اسطرح سے ہندوستانی فلموں میں صرف ال فیم کی لڑکیاں جاتی تھیں ٹی وی سینٹرز میں بھی وہی ہوگا ۔ اسلئے میں منسٹر صاحب سے گزارش کرونگا کہ وہ اپنے کان کھول کر سنیں اور جو بات انکے نوٹس میں لائی جائے اسے مزاق میں نہ ٹالیں اسے نظر انداز نہ کریں کیونکہ ایک سرینگر ٹی وی سینٹر سے پوری سرکار کی عزت اور شہرت وابستہ ہے ۔

श्री राव रतन शर्मा (बांदा) : सभापति जी, सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में जब भी

[श्री राम रतन शर्मा]

मार्गों की चर्चा करते है तो हमारे सामने, फिल्मे, रेडियो, टेलीविजन और समाचार-पत्र यह मुख्य माध्यम हैं जिनके बारे मे चर्चा उठाते हैं । फिल्म बहुत ही शक्तिशाली माध्यम है जिससे जनता में, देश की सम्पूर्ण जनता मे संस्कृति, चरित्र-निर्माण, इन्द्रिय निग्रह, त्याग, राष्ट्रीय एकता की शिक्षा दी जा सकती है । हमारे देश मे बहुत सी फिल्मे बनी भी हैं; यह बात नही है कि हमारे देश मे अच्छी फिल्मे नही बनी लेकिन उनका प्रतिशत बहुत कम है । मेरा विश्वास है कि अपने देश मे केवल एक प्रतिशत ही अच्छी फिल्मे होगी लेकिन 99 प्रतिशत फिल्मे अश्लीलता, नग्नता, चोरी-डकैती, कत्ल अपहरण एव बलात्कार, जिससे राष्ट्रीय चरित्र का हनन होता है, ऐसे विषयो पर रहती है । मै दो पेपर कटिंग्ज आपके सामने पढना चाहता हू । हिन्दुस्तान स्टैंडर्ड, कलकत्ता, 30 जनवरी, 1971:

Hindustan Standard, Calcutta ; "Dacoits have learnt technique from crime films"—Katihar, January 29, 1974. "A confession made by a group of dacoits, mostly young men, brought to book recently should ring a bell of alarm in the ears of film censors in the country, says PTI Some members of a gang of seven "tough guys" of Bihar and West Bengal, rounded up by the Barari police in the course of combing operations at Semapur railway station near here last week, are known to have confessed during interrogation that they had drawn inspiration and learnt latest methods of dacoity from some English and Hindi crime films . . ."

अभी कुछ दिन पहले दिल्ली मे मिन्टो ब्रिज के पास 6 लाख रु० की डकैती हुई जिसमे अपराधी भोपाल से पकड़े गये और उन से कुछ ने कन्फेशन किया था और बताया था कि डकैती की टेक्नीक उन्होंने फिल्मे देख कर पायी । कन्फेशन का जहा तक ताल्लुक है वह वालेन्टरी कन्फेशन होगा इस के बारे में न्यूज एजेन्सी का कहना है, लेकिन जिस तरह का भी कन्फेशन हो यह बात निर्विवाद है, तथ्य है कि बहुत सारे ऐसे, दुश्चरित्रता चाहे डकैती, चोरी के माध्यम से हो, चाहे चरित्र हनन के माध्यम से हो, वह फिल्मो के द्वारा राष्ट्रीय जीवन में प्रति दिन आती है । इस बारे में सेंसर बोर्ड निष्क्रिय रहा है ।

दूसरे देशों में भी फिल्में बनती हैं, मैं ने चेक फिल्म देखी और कल रूसी फिल्म भी देखी, और मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि हमारी फिल्मों की तुलना मे वे फिल्में बहुत अच्छी हैं । उन से लोगो को शिक्षा मिलती है, चरित्र निर्माण की शिक्षा मिलती है, उन की संस्कृति देखने को मिलती है । साक्षी साहब जब बोल रहे थे तो उन्हो ने कहा कि फिल्मो को बुरा कह कर भी लोग उन्हे देखने जाते हैं । इस का कारण क्या है ? उन्होने उत्तर भी दिया था कि दिन भर काम करने के बाद आदमी मनोरंजन चाहता है और फिल्म ही एक ऐसा माध्यम है जिस के जरिये सस्ते मे वह मनोरंजन आदमी को प्राप्त होता है । इसलिये लोग फिल्म देखते हैं । लेकिन इस का मतलब यह नही है कि फिल्म ऐसी बनाये कि वे चरित्र हनन करे । यह जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है कि वह देखे कि फिल्म घटिया किस्म की न बने ताकि नवयुवकों और देश वासियो का चरित्र हनन न हो । मेरा आग्रह है कि इस तरह की फिल्म जिन मे नग्नता और अश्लीलता ज्यादा होती है उन को सेंसर बोर्ड को पास नहीं करना चाहिये । सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि वह देखे सेंसर बोर्ड इस तरह की फिल्में पास न करे । और अगर करता है तो उस के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही की जाय ।

बीवी फिल्म में नग्नता के बारे में बहुत से दोस्तो ने कहा है, लेकिन एक फिल्म प्रभात बहू पर बनी थी, तमाम चर्चा एवं आन्दोलन उस के बारे मे हुए थे और उस के बाद डायरेक्टर्स वगैरह को फिल्म मे कुछ परिवर्तन भी करना पड़ा था।

श्री मधु लिमये : बीवी फिल्म के कौन से पोर्शन के बारे में माननीय सदस्य को एतराज है, जरा बता दें।

सभापति महोदय. मैं भी यह जानना चाहता हूं।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : मैं ने बीवी सिनेमा देखी नही है, लेकिन उस के बारे में पढ़ा बहुत है, और सुना भी है।

खोसला कमेटी फिल्म सेंसर पर बनी थी, उस ने कुछ सिफारिशें थी, आप बिल भी लाये थे, जो अभी पास नही हुआ । लेकिन उस के बाद भी आज तक आखिर आप क्या कर रहे हैं, फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड के बारे मे आप अच्छी तरह से सोचते क्यों नही हैं?

श्री आई० के० गुजराल: बिल पास कीजिये जल्दी से, उस का इनजाम है ।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा 25 साल मे सेंसर बोर्ड देश के चरित्र के साथ खिलवाड कर रहा है जो कदापि उचित नही है, इस का कोई औचित्य नही है।

फिल्म फाइनेंस कौरपोरेशन के बारे मे बहुत सी बाते हुई है, नवम्बर मे कुछ नई नियुक्तिया हुई है । 50 लाख का लोन भी उसे दिया गया है, वह किस तरह से यूटिलाइज हुआ है, उन्होंने कितनी फिल्मो को सहायता दी है इसकी इफेक्टिव चैकिंग होनी चाहिये। देखना चाहिये कि पैसा जिस लिये लिया जा रहा है उस का ठीक से उपयोग हो रहा है कि नही । इस को देखने के लिये कोई इफेक्टिव चैक होना चाहिये ।

फिल्मो के सामने एक और समस्या है । बहुत से माननीय सदस्यो ने कहा है कि अच्छी फिल्मे बनती हैं लेकिन उन्हे दिखाने के लिये सिनेमा हाउसेज नही हैं । उन का भी प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये । अच्छी फिल्में दिखाने के लिये सिनेमा हाउसेज भी रहें उस के लिये सरकार को जागरूक होना चाहिये ताकि सिनेमा हाउस मोनोपलिस्ट्स अगर अपने सिनेमाघरों में उनका प्रदर्शन नही करते है तो सरकार उन के लिये सिनेमा हाउसेज बनाये। या फिर सिनेमा घरो का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर ले। लेकिन राष्ट्रीय चरित्र के साथ खिलवाड़ नहीं किया जाना चाहिये ।

मैं ने कहा था दूसरे देशों में अच्छी फिल्में बनती हैं । सोवियट फिल्म्स का एक रशियन डेलीगेशन आया था उस के बारे मे एक पेपर कटिंग है:

"If you are looking for violence, sex, nudity and general permissiveness that are becoming all too common in most of the countries you would be doing so in vain in the Soviet films."

बहुत से देश है जहा अच्छी फिल्मे बनती है। कोई तर्क नही है कि अगर अश्लीलता नही रहेगी तो कोई आदमी फिल्म नहीं देखेगा । जो भी फिल्म बनेगी तो जनता जरूर उन को देखेगी। अगर नग्नता और अश्लीलता की फिल्में बनेगी तो जनता उन को देखेगी, क्योंकि जनता को तो मनोरंजन मिलना चाहिये, और फिल्म ही मनोरंजन का सब से सस्ता माध्यम है । इसलिये अगर आप अच्छी फिल्मे बनायेंगे तो जनता उन को अवश्य देखेगी।

रेडियो के बारे मे मुझे यह कहना है कि बहुत दिनो से मांग हो रही है कि रेडियो का एक स्वायत्तशासी निगम बनाया जाय जहा पर हम किसी भी ऐसे साधन मे जिस पर सम्पूर्ण देश की जनता का पूरा ध्यान केन्द्रित किया जा सकता हो, किसी भी एक व्यक्ति अथवा संस्था का एकाधिकार रहने नही दे सकते । बल्कि पर सरकार का एकाधिकार रहे भले ही वह रेडियो हो, इस को कोई स्वीकार नहीं करेगा, कोई सहन नही करेगा । अभी उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनाव मे रेडियो का बहुत मिसयूज किया गया है और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी से ले कर देश मे जितने मंत्री है चाहे प्रान्तीय स्तर के हो जितने भी चुनाव मे भाषण देने गये, जहां पर भी भाषण किया वह सब रेडियो कवर करता रहा, चाहे देश के किसी कोने से हो। लेकिन विरोधी पार्टी के किसी नेता का कोई भाषण नही आया और न उन के इलेक्शन मैनीफेस्टो का कोई उद्धरण दिया गया है । यह एकाधिकार सरकार का खत्म होना चाहिये । विरोधी दलो के लिये उचित समय का निर्धारण किया जाए । इसके बारे में एक ज्वायट सिलेक्ट कमेटी बनी थी । मने सिफारिश की थी कि रेडियो

[श्री राम रतन शर्मा]

से जो समाचार प्रसारित होते है उनमे इनके लिए उचित समय का निर्धारण किया जाए । टैलीविजन मे भी सभी दलो को उचित स्थान देने की माग इस के साथ जुडी हुई है । टेलीविजन और रेडियो जन जागरण के बहुत प्रभावी माध्यम हैं । उन मे सभी दलो का उसी हिसाब से समय दिया जाए जिस हिसाब मे उनकी स्थिति देश मे है । अगर आप अधिक सख्या मे है तो आपका अधिक समय मिले और अगर कोई दल कम सख्या मे है उसे उसी प्रोपार्शन मे समय मिले। लेकिन किसी भी हालत मे किसी भी दल को इग्नोर नही किया जाना चाहिये । ऐसा करना ठीक नही है । जहा तक प्रेस इनफर्मेशन ब्यूरो का ताल्लुक है वह भी निष्पक्ष नही है । चुनावो के समय उसने भी वैसी ही वाहियात बाते की है और रूलिंग पार्टी का माउथ पीस बना है जिस तरह रेडियो ।

रेडियो से जो एनाउसमैंट्स होती है उन मे शासक दल का अपर हैड रहता है उसको ही महत्व दिया जाता है । पजाब मे अमृतसर मे अभी 24 मार्च को बाई इलेक्शन हुआ था । काउंटिंग 25 मार्च को हुई । जन सघ काफी आगे था काफी मतो से लीड कर रहा था । लेकिन बदकिस्मती की बात यह है कि रेडियो ने एक बार भी एनाउस नही किया कि जन सघ का कैंडीडेट इतने मतो से लीड कर रहा है । अगर कोई कांग्रेसी जीतता है कही भी पूरे देश मे तो हर पंद्रह मिनट या आधे घटे के बाद जो भी प्रसारण होता है तो बता दिया जाता है कि कांग्रेस का कैंडीडेट इतने मतो से आगे है । अमृतसर वाली सीट एक प्रतिष्ठा की सीट थी । मुझे बताया गया है कि वहा की पूरी कैबिनेट उस सीट को जीतने के लिए लगी हुई थी ।

पार्लिमेंट के मैम्बर सदन मे जो कुछ कहते है उसके बारे में जो एनाउसमेंट्स होते हैं उन पर भी मुझे यही शिकायत है । अगर आपकी पार्टी का कोई सदस्य यहां भाषण करता है तो उसको वे काफी कवर करते हैं लेकिन जब अन्य पार्टियो के सदस्य बोलते हैं तो यह तक नहीं बताया जाता है कि किस पार्टी के किस सदस्य ने क्या कहा। अखबारी कागज का कोटा देने में भी पक्षपात से काम लिया जाता है । छोटे अखबारो को कम कोटा दिया जाता है या बिल्कुल नही दिया जाता है। जो बडे अखबार है, जो मोनोपोलिस्ट हैं उनको ज्यादा दिया जाता है । कांग्रेसी अखबार और जो कम्युनिस्ट अखबार हैं उनको ज्यादा दिया जाता है उनके साथ पक्षपात किया जाता है । यही बात विज्ञापन देने के बारे मे कही जा सकती है । मै उदाहरण देना चाहता हू । जन युग अखबार जिस दिन प्रकाशित हुआ उसी दिन उसको सरकारी विज्ञापन बहुत अधिक मात्रा मे दे दिए गए । नए अखबारो का और खास तौर से हिन्दी के अखबारो को काफी विलम्ब से कोटा दिया जाता है । अखबारी कागज की कमी बहुत ज्यादा महसूस की जा रही है। अगर यही हाल रहा तो इन अखबारो की हालत दयनीय हो जाएगी । दैनिक वीर अर्जुन मे आज ही जो निकला है उसका मै कोट करना चाहता हू

सूचना एव प्रसारण मत्रालय की रिपोर्ट मे बताया गया है कि 1973 मे भारत मे 71000 टन अखबारी कागज आना था किन्तु उससे अठारह हजार टन कम आया । देश मे अखबारी कागज का जो स्टाक था वह कम होता जा रहा है और विदेशो से कम सप्लाई हो रही है । इसके कारण पहले से ही विद्यमान कागज की स्थिति और गम्भीर होती जा रही है ।

अगर अखबारी कागज की यही स्थिति रही तो छोटे अखबार एक दिन बिल्कुल बन्द हो जाएगे ।

डिफ्यूजन और डीलिंकिग के बारे मे हम बहुत दिनो से सुनते आ रहे हैं । जिस तरह से हम नही चाहिते हैं कि किसी का भी एकाधिकार हो चाहे वे मिल मालिक हो या बहुत ज्यादा पैसे वाले दूसरे लोग हो, उसी तरह से हम यह भी नही चाहते है कि अखबार सरकार की मिलकियत मे चले जाएं और जिस मनमाने ढग से सरकार रेडियो और टेलीविजन का उपयोग करती है उसी मनमाने ढग से समाचार पत्रो का भी वह उपयोग करेगी । मुझे एक टेलीग्राम मिला है । यह मुझे कहा से आया है, कैसे मिला है इसको मै नही बताऊंगा।

अगर आप आदेश दें तो मैं इसको मेज पटल पर रख सकता हू ....

सभापति महोदय : इसका आप तथ्य कह दें ।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : वही कर रहा हू । इसका सम्बन्ध डिफ्यूजन और डीलिंकिंग से है । इस तार को देख कर एक बहुत अहम मसला सामने आता है। तार में यह कहा गया है :—

"G. D. Birla at Delhi. Contact purchase news agencies. Talks with Labour Minister progressing."

जिस तरह से यह आया है मैं ने पढ़ दिया है। मेरा कहना यह है कि देश के पूंजीपति और सरकार दोनों मिले हुए है, डिफ्यूजन और डीलिंकिंग की बात बिल्कुल झूठ है, आधारहीन है, दोनों मिल कर सांठगांठ करके सम्पूर्ण देश में अखबारों को अपने अधिपत्य में करने का काम कर रहे है और जनता को ये गुमराह कर रहे है ....

श्री आई० के० गुजराल : उनको अपनी बात कहने का पूरा हक है । लेकिन टैलीग्राम का मतलब मेरी समझ में नहीं आया । अगर समझा दें तो अच्छा होगा ताकि मैं इसका उत्तर दे सकू ।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : मैंने जो समझा है ....

सभापति महोदय : आप मेरी कठिनाई पर ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : मैं एक वाक्य में खत्म कर रहा हू । मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूंगा कि वह आल इंडिया रेडियो को आटोनोमस बाडी बनाने के लिए कदम उठाए यह भी देखें कि प्रेस पर, अखबारों पर किसी का एकाधिकार न रहे। किसी भी बड़े पूंजीपति और सरकार के बीच कोई सांठगांठ न हो । इस ओर मंत्री महोदय विशेष ध्यान दें और मेरी बातों का अपने उत्तर में जवाब दें।

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO (Rajamundry) : Sir, I am happy to participate in the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting. The Ministry through its different media, plays a prominent role in educating our people in the fields of art, music, literature and science. It has the unique opportunity of promoting our cultural heritage and strengthen the cultural unity of India. I am glad to note that there is significant progress in the net-work of All India Radio and Television since independence. As against 6 radio stations at the time of partition, we have today a network of 40 principal stations, 3 low power transmitters, 22 auxiliary centres, 29 Vividh Bharti centres/channels and 139 transmitters. I congratulate the Minister, Deputy Minister and their officials for their team work and wish them all success in their future programmes.

Television as an audio-visual medium goes a long way in carrying any message to the people effectively. But unfortunately, TV centres were commissioned only at Delhi, Bombay, Srinagar, Amritsar and Poona during the fourth plan. This shows that no centre was opened in South India during this period. I suggest that steps should be taken to start TV Centres immediately in places like Hyderabad, Madras, Bangalore and Trivandrum

16 hrs.

I understand that a Base Production Centre for TV will be opened at Hyderabad during the Fifth Plan. Besides this, relay stations at Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Nellore or Cuddappah, Kurnool and Warrangal may also be set up in Andhra Pradesh, so that the people throughout the State will have the benefit of witnessing the programmes. I also understand that the Andhra Pradesh Government have drawn up a scheme for the installation and maintenance of 3,000 community television sets during the Fifth Plan Period in rural areas. In view of the meagre finances of the State Government and the inability of the people in backward areas to contribute for the sets, I request the Ministry to supply them on full subsidy basis. In fact, the Government of India should extend this help to all States, leaving only the responsibility of maintenance to them.

I would like to suggest that the quality of programmes on TV should be improved.

[Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao]

The programmes should be more imaginative and attractive to the spectators. More items from South India should be prepared by the TV centres located in northern India to promote national and cultural integration. The frequency of South Indian films on TV programmes in the capital should be increased. The Telugu language is spoken by a majority of people next only to Hindi. So, there is no reason why more films in Telugu should not be screened on TV. I request the Ministry to consider the matter and do the needful.

The present capacity of radio stations in Andhra Pradesh is poor. There is a complaint from the public that programmes from one station in the State could not be heard by people in the other parts of the State. The Ministry should take steps to improve the transmission capacity of radio stations located at Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Cuddapah.

16.03 hrs.

[SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI *in the Chair*].

Andhra Pradesh is one of the States where community radio sets have been organised on sound lines by the State Government, covering all areas. The scheme worked well and reached even the remote areas. But, in recent years, the dry battery packs required for the sets are in short supply making the community radio sets idle. As already proposed by the State Government, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting may issue instructions to Messrs. Union Carbide India Limited, Calcutta, to supply them to the State Government on priority basis.

I feel the medium of the radio can be better utilized in the present economic situation. The Ministry may consider the possibility of announcing the prices of essential commodities daily on their news services net work or commercial broadcasting. This will have a positive impact on arresting the rise in prices of commodities of daily use. Similarly, wide publicity may be given to news where punishment was given to hoarders and profiteers.

A word on documentaries. The Films Division of the Ministry produces several documentary films on men and matters of national importance which will be shown in theatres throughout the country. These films will really educate our people, especially the youth, to know about the prominent personalities who have done their best for the country. There are many leaders in our country whose services we should recall with gratitude and who can be a source of inspiration for the younger generation. I can give the example of Andhra Kesari late Shri T Prakasam, whose patriotism and sacrifice during the freedom struggle was well-known throughout the country. He devoted the best years of his life for the cause of the country and even bared his chest during the visit of the Simon Commission. A towering personality as he was, Shri Prakasam inspired thousands of people to participate in the freedom movement. His birth centenary was celebrated recently in our country. Even the Posts and Telegraphs Department issued a special stamp in his honour. But, in spite of the repeated requests from the State Government, the Ministry could not bring out a documentary on his life. This is quite unfortunate. To treat him as a local or State leader is to deny the unique services rendered by him for the country. I sincerely request the Ministry to reconsider the matter and produce a film on his life even now. I suggest that the Ministry should identify such leaders from each State and arrange documentaries on their lives.

I understand that the Publications Division of the Ministry could not bring out so far the book on Prakasam under the series "Builders of Modern India". I request the Minister to look into the matter and publish the book as early as possible.

I would like to say a few words about the staff. The personnel working in the State Information and Publicity Departments should be taken to the various media of

the Information & Broadcasting Ministry on deputation so that they will be well-equipped with the latest techniques of publicity. The officials of the Ministry may also be deputed to State Governments to have the benefit of their knowledge and experience. The Ministry may sympathetically consider the problems of the staff artistes and provide them security in service so that the best talent in them could properly be utilised.

With these remarks, I support the demands of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK (Puri) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the demands of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

This Ministry has been doing very good work specially for the purpose of national integration. In the midst of diversity, all these media play a very important role in bringing about national integration. The radio, the television, the publications material all go together to bring in the national sence of oneness in the country.

While the role of All India Radio is very significant, I would say that many of the areas are not well-served. There are three radio stations in Orissa, at Cuttack, Sambhalpur and Jaipur. They really do not cater to the needs of the area. Cuttack Radio Station was established in the year 1947. But even after 26 years of Independence, it has not been improved. It has not got its own building or studio. The steps have not been taken to build the studio though land has been acquired. Necessary steps may be taken in the matter immediatly.

Regarding Jaipur Radio Station which is located in one of the most tribal areas, it does not function well. It does not cater to the needs of the tribal people. They speak Koya, Gadba, Saure and other local languages. The steps must be taken to transmit news of local importance through the medium of local dialect. This is a hilly area. There is a small-powered Radio Stations. Its KW power must be increased. Otherwise, it cannot reach the interior area. Even from Jaipur, at a distance of 30 miles, at Potangi, the people cannot listen.

Similarly, about Sambhalpur Radio Station, though it has a rich cultural heritage, that radio station transmits news of Cuttack only The local people should be encouraged so that local talent may be found out and utilised, for various programmes. There is an essential need to have another radio station at Baripada which is another tribal area. They speak Santhali and Oraon language. There is rich talent in that area It was formerly a princely State of Mayurbhanj. The rulers encouraged the local Chhau dance and other cultural activities. But they cannot go to Cuttack or to other places because it is too expensive. Gradually, the Chhau dance is dying out as there is no State patronage. Therefore, it is the duty of the Song and Drama Division to encourage the Chhau dance. It can be shown in other places. It is a sort of martial dance. It is found nowhere else. I would request the hon. Minister to see that the Chhau dance is encouraged so that it has a place in the Song and Drama Division and it goes round other places in the country which will bring about national integration It is a peculiarity of that area and specially confined to the tribal people.

Then, it has been alleged that the Song and Drama Division is showing dramas which have really no importance. I am sorry that one of the hon. Members has said that. I must congratulate the Song and Drama Division because they are showing a number of dramas in different parts of the country. For example, I have seen many of the dramas, many of the features in Orissa which depict the life of the people in Punjab, Rajasthan and other areas. They are doing the work of national integration. They give a new sense of ideas. We come to know where we are. They are really doing a good job.

[Shri Banamali Patnaik]

The Song and Drama Division is showing beautiful features, beautiful films, beautiful dramas, etc. They also encourage the local artists and artists of one province are deputed to another province. They also show their dance and drama and in that process, there is real national integration.

Some hon. Member has spoken about big newspapers. I do not want to talk about big newspapers. What about small newspapers? May I talk of my own State? There are only three or four daily Oriya newspapers and they are published from Cuttack or Bhubaneshwar. The total circulation of these newspapers cannot exceed one lakh. And what about the population? It is very large. More than two crores of people are living there. 26 per cent of the people are literate and they want to read newspaper. Can they get the newspaper? The papers are published from Cuttack and Bhubaneshwar and they cannot reach Jeypore or Kalahandi or Sunderghat even within 48 hours. Of what use is it then? How are you going to encourage small newspapers? Every regional headquarters should publish a small language newspaper. Are you not going to encourage this? If you do not encourage this, how can you give better service to the people? You should encourage specially regional language papers. Even in district headquarters there is no news agency. Even the All India Radio do not have correspondents in all district headquarters. Then how can we encourage dissemination of news—particularly when you get the newspaper after 48 hours? Therefore, it is necessary that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should see that small newspapers, specially language newspapers, are encouraged; and all sorts of assistance should be given for that purpose. We have a policy, we have the philosophy, to serve the people. If we do not encourage publication of small newspapers, how can we educate the people, how can we serve the people? English-knowing people are very few. Therefore, the language newspapers will not affect the English newspapers. On the contrary, the English newspapers are earning the maximum revenue through advertisements. Therefore, as I have said, it is absolutely necessary that we should encourage small newspapers, particularly language newspapers.

Mr. Sanghi has spoken about the Press Commission. I do agree with him. The last Press Commission was set up some 20 years ago; therefore, all those recommendations are today out-of-date. It is necessary that a second Press Commission is constituted now to look into all aspects of press like working journalists, circulation of papers, news agencies, cost of the paper, encouraging small newspapers, etc. It is high time that the Ministry considered setting up a second Press Commission to look into all aspects and submitted their recommendations.

This Ministry is also publishing some books. I remember I had been asked to recommend a person for publication of a book some time ago by the National Book Trust. The same person whom I recommended to National Book Trust has been asked by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to write the same book. He has taken six years and still the book is not ready. Is he the only talented man, who has got all the material? Can you not entrust it to our younger generation, to those people who are in colleges? Can they not write books? We have been waiting for the last six or seven years for that person to write the biography of Pandit Gopavandu Das. Neither the National Book Trust nor the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has published it. I do feel that there should be some sort of coordination between these two departments, the National Book Trust and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, because the same books are published by both. The entire publication should go either to the National Book Trust or should be under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. There should be no duplication in the publication of books. There should be proper coordination.

Such books, Mr. Hari Singh said, might cost more. I do not agree with him. They must cost less so that even poor people are in a position to buy the books, specially the students in schools and colleges.

My friend, Mr. Priya Ranjan Das Munshi, was referring to Sarat Chatterjee's Centenary. I fully associate myself with his views. I read Sarat Chatterjee's book, *Pather Dabi*', when I was a school boy. That inspired me and many students in our school days. That book was then prescribed. Another book is '*Secha Prachna*' which gives a picture of social change, the social outlook in life. These two books must be translated in all regional languages so that people may read them widely. Sarat Chatterjee was a national writer; he did not belong only to Bengal. He influenced the people of various regions through his nationalistic and revolutionary writings. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should arrange for publication of these two books in all regional languages. There has been the shortage of newsprint. But what steps is his Ministry taking to meet the shortage ? Orissa, why Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and so many other States are full of forest I wealth. Can we no start setting up some paper industry ? Cannot this Ministry undertake this thing ? How long are we to go on depending upon imports ? Should not we have the newsprint of our own ? What is wrong with us ? We must take steps, we must have other methods so that we produce our newsprint and our people get the necessary newsprint and paper and we have more newspapers circulated in the country. Our reading public is not much and even that newsprint required is not available. It should be the duty of this Ministry to see that they encourage publication of more newspapers and production of more newsprint. They must undertake setting up more newsprint factories in the public sector so that we can fulfil our demand.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): Rising to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, I personally feel that it was high time that the nomenclature of this Ministry was changed to Ministry of Propaganda and Blustering. Instead of refining our sensibilties, it is deadening and coarsening it through some of its crude vulgarities, particularly, through its Vigyapan Karyakram of the Vividh Bharati and other frivolous productions. Instead of broadcasting objective information, it is purveying stale speeches of Ministers and news items which have absolutely no news value. Instead of enriching the contents and quality of our democracy it is pulverising it by the basest kind of partisan propaganda, particularly, during the time of elections.

It is a pity that a person of Mr. Gujaral's refinement, erudition and culture should have to preside over a rabble which I call the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The All India Radio has posed a veritable menace and challenge to the contents and quality of our democracy.

Much is being said about the monopoly of the Press. I ask the hon. Minister to reply-- what about the monopoly of All India Radio ? . . .

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan) : By whom ?

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Monopoly of vested interests in the ruling Party. I will quote from the *Hindustan Standard*, a paper which is very much nearer to the Party in power as to how the All India Radio had behaved during the last mid-term election in Orissa, particularly in the Chief Minister's constituency. This is *Hindustan Standard* of 15th March, 1974.

"Before the poll the entire propaganda machinery of the State Government and the Centre were geared up to boost the image of the ruling party. The Cuttack station of All India Radio made repeat broadcast of a particular Oriya play denegrating the former ruling family of Dhenkanal, while the Field Publicity Or-

[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

ganization of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting stepped up its activities at least three months before the poll and in a very subtle way projected a very bright image of Mrs. Indira Gandhi among the uninhibited rural masses, particularly among the Harijans and Adivasis."

Sir, I am not allergic to the image of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, but I say, not by images alone. The India Radio cannot sustain itself by images of Mrs. Gandhi alone. Those images must have some realistic contents and I take very strong exception to this activity of the All India Radio being utilised in a partisan manner to boost the political interests and the vested interests who are also equally entrenched today in a kind of power monopoly.

Sir, before I come to the problems which affect us most, I want to make a few observations on the so-called monopolistic control over the Press.

If you look at the Press Registrar's Report, 1972, you will find that more newspapers came into being in 1971 than in any previous year. The increase in the number of dailies was even more remarkable. During the quinquennium ended 1971, the number of newspapers increased by 41 per cent and their circulation by 17 per cent. The growth of the Press could have been still bigger had it not been for the shortage of newsprint in the country which continued to be rationed. The Report says and I quote :

"Although with the growth of the Press, the number of news-interest papers owned by common ownership units in the country also increased from 194 in 1966 to 285 in 1971, the proportion of the circulation of news-interest papers belonging to common-ownership units to the total circulation of newspapers increased only marginally from 24.6 per cent in 1966 to 26.3 per cent in 1971. During the quinquennium, the percentage of circulation of papers belonging to common ownership units fluctuated within a narrow range of between 23.3 and 26.6."

These are not my facts. These facts have been provided by the Registrar of Newspapers. And, whatever you may say, the monopoly press is only controlling the circulation to the extent of 23.3 per cent to 26.6 per cent. Would you call it 'monopoly control'? And, if you are so keen to remove monopolistic control over the public opinion, I say, Charity must begin at home. The Government of India's monopolistic control over the All-India Radio must be removed first.

Sir, I had raised this subject time and again, namely, to convert this All-India Radio into a corporation.

In the course of a debate on the 24th April, 1972, the then Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, while replying to my point, said, and I quote her :

"'These objectives . . ."

—that is, to redeem the All India Radio from the cultches of the monopolistic control—

" . . . cannot be attained, merely by our constituting All India Radio as a Statutory Corporation as has been demanded by some of the Members here. We, therefore, reject this easy solution and are at present engaged on detailed consideration of measures which will encourage professionalism in various spheres of activity."

Now, Sir, I don't find the hon. Minister here but I will ask his Deputy who is perhaps more adept in burning jeeps during elections in Bolangir district . . .

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : This is hitting below the belt . . .

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka) : This is permissible.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : I want him to satisfy the House as to what steps are being taken to implement the assurances which had been given on the floor of the House, to the effect that some kind of measures which will encourage professionalism in various spheres of activity will be undertaken and there will be some kind of decentralisation.

I now come to Radio Stations, and the demand for a full-fledged Radio Station for Cuttack.

Sir, the House will recollect that the people of Orissa have been urging upon the Ministry since a long time for a new studio building at Cuttack. I had made a reference to this demand in the year 1971 to which the then Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, in course of her reply had laid the blame on the Utkal Congress Government for its allegedly unresponsive attitude. I would quote here her speech. She had said:

> "In Orissa, unfortunately, the progress of our development plans has been held up on account of unresponsive attitude of the State Government. For instance, the State Government have not given us the possession of the land at Cuttack which was not for constructing the radio station building."

Then, she went on to say and I quote :

> "I hope the hon. Member, Shri Mohanty will use his considerable influence on the State Government to extend their cooperation so that we can serve the State better."

The land had been released by the State Government but the I & B Ministry was not taking possession of the land for the reason or the other. Be that as it may, the building never came up.

Again the Minister assured the next year and I quote :

> "The work has already started on that."

But, what was the work that was taken up ? Not a new building for the Cuttack Station of A.I.R. It was a scandal in a land deal involving Rs. 4 lakhs. I quote from the news item that appeared in the *Hindustan Standard* dated 22-8-1973 which says :—

> "The Central Bureau of Investigation is understood to have seized some papers from the Cuttack station of All India Radio in connection with Rs. 4 lakhs land deal scandal, involving the Information an dBroadcasting Ministry and a senior official of the Government of India
>
> "It is alleged that the All India Radio had purchased a land from a senior Government of India officials, who had also a stint with Information and Broadcasting Ministry at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs. Though the land was leased out by the State Government, it was shown as a rovati land The lease term of the land, situated near the Cuttack Convent, was to expire in a short time before it was finally acquired by the Information and Broadcasting Ministry. The land has been acquired in connection with construction of quarters for the staff of the Cuttack AIR."

We have not been given any building for the Cuttack Station of All India Radio as yet. The land deal amounts to Rs. 4 lakhs. I say this with a sense of responsibility that the previous I & B Minister and the present Chief Minister, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy had a role in this I would only urge upon the Minister to be bold enough to lay the C.B.I's report on the table of the House so that we may know what the actual facts are.

Since the time at my disposal is very short and you have warned me finally, I would only say that the Government is trying to pressurise the newspapers in a particular way.

[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

Apart from the fact-finding Committee's actions, the Government wants to delink the press from the big monopoly houses but I would like to know what was the basic necessity of appointing a fact-finding Committee at all ? I would read out a letter written by the Registrar of Companies of West Bengal to the General Manager of the Statesman in the year 1970. It reads as follows:—

> "Gentlemen, I have to request you to please let me know whether the Managing Director of your Company visited Delhi in the month of December, 1969. If so, the date of the visit together with the purpose thereof and expenses involved may please be furnished within seven days from the date of receipt of this letter."

Sir, I would like to know under what provision of the law the Registrar of the Companies is entitled to address such kind of letter to the executive of any concern.

Are such letters written to the General Managers of the big monopoly houses with whose black money to-day you are sitting in this House?

Therefore, the fact-finding committee is nothing but a very insidious instrument which is being utilised by the Government in pressurising the newspapers in a particular way. On the one hand it is being said that it is not the large newspapers, which are being published from the metropolitan cities, which are influencing the public opinion but it is the small press which is actually catering to the teaming millions and providing them information. But on the other hand you say the big newspapers which enjoy a circulation of only 26.3 per cent are occupying a monopolistic position. If you are genuinely concerned with removing monopoly the policy-makers of the Government must extricate themselves first from the tentacles of the monopoly houses on whose black-money you are in power.

With these words I oppose the Demands of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting with all the seriousness at my command.

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पैन्यूली (टिहरी गढ़वाल) : सभापति जी, मैं सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के अनुदान की मांगो का समर्थन करता हूं। हमारे विरोधी पार्टी के कुछ मित्रो ने यह शिकायत की है कि आल इंडिया रेडियो कांग्रेस के प्रचार का एक साधन बना हुआ है। उनका यह भी आरोप है कि समाचार-पत्रो को खरीदा जाता है। उन्होंने यह सुझाव दिया है कि आकाशवाणी को एक कार्पोरेशन बना दिया जाये। मैं समझता हूं यह सब भ्रामक बातें हमारे विरोधी दलो की हैं। मैं उन देशो की बात नही करता जहा तानाशाही सरकार है या जहां जनतन्त्र नही है किन्तु यदि निष्पक्षता से देखा जाये तो ससार के किसी भी देश मे जहा जनतन्त्र है, वहां के रेडियो मे विरोधी दलो को इतना स्थान नही मिल पाता है जितना कि हमारे देश में विरोधी दलो को मिलता है। यह बात सही है कि आल इंडिया रेडियो को बंद, हड़ताल या समाजविरोधी कार्यवाहियों का माध्यम नही बनाया जा सकता है। अगर अमुक स्थान पर कम्युनल रायट होता है और उसका जिस ढग से विरोधी पक्ष प्रसारण चाहते हैं वैसा यदि आकाशवाणी से होता है तो स्वाभाविक उसका असर दूसरे स्थानो पर भी पड़ता है। इसके विपरीत आम जनता मे तो इस बात की भी शिकायत है कि आकाशवाणी से इन बातों का, विध्वसक कार्यवाहियों का, तोड़-फोड और हड़तालो का जितना अधिक प्रसारण किया जाता है उसका अच्छा असर आम जनता पर नही होता है। उससे उस प्रकार के विध्वसक तत्वों को और अधिक प्रोत्साहन मिलता है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं इस प्रकार का आरोप सर्वथा निराधार है। आकाशवाणी और टेलीविजन प्रचार के साधन नहीं हुआ करते, वे प्रसारण के साधन होते हैं। इसमें कोई सन्देह नही कि यदि हमें यथास्थिति कायम रखनी है तो जैसा वे चाहते हैं उसी प्रकार का प्रसारण या प्रचार आकाशवाणी के माध्यम से ही किन्तु हमे यह देखना है कि हमें यथास्थिति कायम रखनी है या सामाजिक परिवर्तन के लिये एक नयी दिशा का सूत्रपात करना है। यदि हमें सामाजिक परिवर्तन करना है तो उसके लिए शासन की एक

नीति है और उस नीति के अनुसार प्रचार और प्रसार दोनों ही करने की आवश्यकता है।

फ्रीडम आफ प्रेस की बात कही गई है। किसी फ्रीडम ? क्या उन अखबारों के मालिकों को जोकि दूसरे अद्योग धंधे करते हैं, जो इजारेदार हैं अपने विचारों की आजादी चाहते हैं या जो श्रमजीवी पत्रकार हैं, जो पत्रकारिता का धंधा करते हैं, उनके विचारों की स्वतन्त्रता हो ? मैं समझता हूं आप किसी भी महीने के समाचार-पत्र उठाकर देख लीजिए, जितने भी बड़े बड़े समाचार-पत्र हैं उनमें सरकार और शासक दल की नीतियों की जितनी आलोचना होती है मेरे खयाल में उसका दसवां हिस्सा भी सरकार की जो उपलब्धियां हैं, उनकी तारीफ में नहीं होता है। इसलिए इस प्रकार का प्रचार भी सर्वथा गलत और भ्रामक है।

इतना सब कहने के बाद भी अपोजीशन के हमारे मित्रों ने अखबारों की जो गिरती हुई हालत है, उनका जो स्टैंडर्ड गिरता चला जा रहा है उसकी तरफ कोई इशारा नहीं किया है यानी अखबार की गिरती हुई दशा को, पत्रकारिता के स्तर को कैसे ऊंचा उठाया जाये। हमारे देश में जिला स्तर पर और तहसील स्तर पर जिस प्रकार के येलो प्रेस, घटिया किस्म के अखबार निकाल रहे हैं मैं समझता हूं यह हमारे लिए, हमारे जनतन्त्र के लिये बड़ी लज्जा की बात है। शासन को उनपर अंकुश लगाने की जरूरत है। आज पत्रकारिता और राजनीति दो ऐसे व्यवसाय हैं जिनमें किसी योग्यता की कसौटी नहीं रखी गई है। जो व्यक्ति चाहे पत्रकार बन जाता है और जो व्यक्ति चाहे राजनीतिज्ञ बन जाता है। मैं समझता हूं ऐसे बहुत से स्थान हैं, देहरादून में ही मैं जानता हूं ऐसे निरक्षर भट्टाचार्य हैं जो लिखना पढ़ना तनिक भी नहीं जानते, वे अखबारों के सम्पादक बने हुए हैं, दैनिक अखबारों तक के सम्पादक बने हुए हैं। वे कैसे कागज का कोटा लेते हैं और कैसे पत्र का दुरुपयोग करते हैं यह शासन से छिपा हुआ नहीं है। इसलिए मैं अपोजीशन से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि वे इस बात का भी समर्थन करें कि इस प्रकार पत्रकारिता का जो स्तर गिर रहा है उसको ऊंचा उठाया जाये।

उनका यह कहना है कि आल इंडिया रेडियो को एक कार्पोरेशन बनाया जाये लेकिन किस प्रकार का कार्पोरेशन बनाया जाये और क्या आप समझते हैं कि कार्पोरेशन बन जाने मात्र से आकाशवाणी का स्तर जैसा आप चाहते हैं उसके अनुसार सुधर जायेगा ? क्या आप फूड कार्पोरेशन की तरह उसको बनाना चाहते हैं ? हमारे देश में आकाशवाणी से जो प्रसारण होते हैं उनका देश और देश के बाहर भी असर होता है इसलिए शासन को भारत सरकार को देखना होता है कि उस पर ठीक प्रकार से नियन्त्रण रहे।

हमारे जनसंघ के भाइयों ने अभी पिछले वर्ष 17 जुलाई को हुगली से कान्फ्रेन्स की थी और उसके बाद श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने कहा था कि हम अपना अलग से रेडियो चलायेंगे। उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि यह जो आल इण्डिया रेडियो भारत सरकार चलाती है उसका हम बन्द करायेंगे। उसको वे बन्द तो नहीं करा सके लेकिन उसके तीन दिन बाद ही 21 जुलाई को ट्रिवेंड्रम में तोड़ फोड़ हुई जिसके फलस्वरूप वहां आकाशवाणी का केन्द्र कुछ घंटों के लिए बन्द हुआ था। इसमें वे जरूर सफल हुए यद्यपि मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उसमें जनसंघ का हाथ था या किसी और विरोधी पार्टी का हाथ था।

टेलीविजन का आकाशवाणी से अलग करने का जो निश्चय किया गया है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं किन्तु इसका परिणाम यह न हो कि ये दोनों अलग अलग दिशाओं में जाने लगें। हम चाहते हैं वे एक दूसरे के पूरक बनें एक दूसरे के कम्प्लीमेन्ट्री हों। मैं यह अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि शिक्षा की बात है युवकों को नयी दिशा देने की बात है, किसान है फेमिली प्लानिंग है और विकास के दूसरे कार्यक्रम हैं—इन बातों को टेलीविजन के माध्यम से आप अधिक से अधिक प्रसारण करें ताकि जनशिक्षा अधिक से अधिक बढ़ सके।

एक बात और बड़ी चिन्ता की है। आकाशवाणी के समाचारों का स्तर उतना ऊंचा नहीं है जिसकी हम उससे अपेक्षा करते हैं। आकाशवाणी को बहुत कुछ न्यूज एजेन्सीज पर अपने समाचारों के लिए निर्भर होना पड़ता है। मैं सुझाव देना

[श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पैन्यूली]

चाहूंगा कि आकाशवाणी में अधिक से अधिक सवाददाता आप रखें जो एक्सक्लूसिवली आपको न्यूज, स्टोरीज स्कूप्स आदि दें और वह इस तरह से दें ताकि समाज की क्या आवश्यकता है उसके अनुसार आपको समाचार मिल सकें। न्यूज एजेन्सीज की मार्फत आपको जो समाचार मिलते है उनसे जनता में भ्रमक प्रचार होता है। अपने सवाददाता रखने से इस प्रकार भ्रामक प्रचार भी बन्द हो जायेगे और जनता मे आकाशवाणी की साख भी अधिक बढेगी।

न्यूजप्रिन्ट की शार्टेज की वजह से इसमे कोई सन्देह नही कि अखबारो को बहुत बडा धक्का पहुचा है इसलिए आकाशवाणी के लिए यह बहुत बडी चुनौती है कि न्यूजप्रिन्ट की शार्टेज की वजह से खबरो पर जो बुरा असर पडा है, आकाशवाणी से उसकी पूर्ति की जाये तथा अधिक से अधिक समाचार दिये जायें। मै इस बात का स्वागत करता हू कि मसूरी मे आप टेलीविजन का रिलेइग स्टेशन खोलने जा रहे है, अगले वर्ष तक वह खुल जायेगा। मै आशा करता हू उससे उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाडी क्षेत्रो की जनता का अधिक लाभ पहुचेगा। उसके माध्यम से आपको किसानो के हित की अधिक से अधिक बाते प्रसारित करनी चाहिएं ताकि पहाडी क्षेत्र तथा दिल्ली के आस पास तक सारा इलाका, उसके किसान उससे लाभान्वित हो सकें।

मै एक बात आकाशवाणी मे हिन्दी मे काम करने वाले कर्मचारियो, खास तौर से पत्रकारो के सम्बन्ध मे निवेदन करना चाहता हू। यू तो मैं इस बात का स्वागत करता हू कि सूचना व प्रसारण मन्त्रालय अपनी सीमित मर्यादा के अनुसार हिन्दी को थोडा बहुत प्रात्साहन दे रहा है यद्यपि जितनी अपेक्षा उससे की जाती है उतना नही दे रहा। आज आकाशवाणी मे काम करने वाले हिन्दी पत्रकारों की बडी दयनीय दशा है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि पे-रेशनलाईजेशन के सम्बन्ध में जो निर्णय लिए गए थे उनमे जहां आपने न्यूज-रीडर्स या दूसरे लोगों के वेतनमान बढ़ाये है उनका असर यह हुआ है कि इसके विपरीत जो हिन्दी के पत्रकार उसमे काम करते हैं उनका वेतन अधिक घट गया है। मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हू वे इस पर विचार करें तथा एक डिप्टी डायरेक्टर, उपनिदेशक की नियुक्ति करें जो एक्सक्लूसिवली हिन्दी के लिए काम करे।

इसी प्रकार राष्ट्रपति अथवा प्रधान मंत्री जब विदेशो को जाती हैं तो उनके साथ आपके अंग्रेजी के सवाददाता तो जाते हैं किन्तु आपका हिन्दी का सवाददाता कोई भी नही जाता है।

अन्त मे एक बात और कहना चाहता हू कि लखनऊ मे आकाशवाणी का केन्द्र है। पश्चिम उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलो मे विशेषकर टिहरी-गढवाल, देहरादून, उत्तरकाशी मे उस के कार्यक्रमो की आवाज नही सुनायी देती है। उत्तर प्रदेश बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि नरेन्द्रनगर या देहरादून या मसूरी के आस-पास आकाशवाणी का एक रिलेइग स्टेशन खुले। देहरादून में अंग्रेजो के समय मे आकाशवाणी का रिलेइग स्टेशन था, लेकिन पता नही क्या उस को बन्द कर दिया गया। लखनऊ के पास रामपुर, कानपुर, इलाहाबाद, वाराणसी मे रिलेइग स्टेशन खुल गये हैं फिर पहाडी क्षेत्रो के लिये क्यो नही एक रिलेइग स्टेशन खोला जाता? मेरी मांग है कि आप इस क्षेत्र मे एक रिलेइग स्टेशन खोले।

अन्त मे एक बात मैं छोटे समाचार-पत्रो के बारे मे कहना चाहता हू। चूंकि मैं स्वय एक श्रमजीवी पत्रकार रहा हू इसलिए उन की दयनीय दशा को जानता हू। जो स्ट्रिन्जर कारस्पौन्डेंट्स जिलो मे रहते हैं उन पर महगाई का काफी बुरा असर होता है। उन की स्थिति सुधारने की दृष्टि से न अखबार के मालिकों की ओर से, और न सरकार की ओर से, कोई कदम उठाया गया है। इसलिये मेरी मांग है कि छोटे जिलो में जो स्ट्रिन्जर कारस्पौन्डेंट्स हैं या जो छोटे अखबार निकालने वाले पत्रकार और सम्पादक हैं उन की स्थिति सुधारने के लिये आप के मंत्रालय को कोई कदम उठाना चाहिये।

श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी (बलरामपुर). माननीय, मैं सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय की मांगों का

समर्थन करता हूं। जहां तक आकाशवाणी का सवाल है इस के द्वारा समाचारों के प्रसारण में जो सहयोग मिला है इस से देश के अन्दर सांस्कृतिक एकता, क्षेत्रीय एकता के सम्बन्ध में बड़ा सहयोग मिला है। आकाशवाणी ने पिछले कुछ दिनों से इतना सुन्दर काम किया है कि इसकी सारे देश में आमतौर से देहातों में बड़ी सराहना हुई है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जहां पर आसानी से समाचार-पत्र लोगों को नहीं मिलते हैं, और जहां पर पढ़े लिखे लोगों की संख्या भी कम है वहां पर देश, विदेश के समाचार जानने का एक मात्र साधन आकाशवाणी है और लोग बड़ी उत्सुकता से अपने रेडियो सेट्स खोल कर के समाचारों को सुनते हैं। इसीलिये मैं कह रहा हूं कि आकाशवाणी ने बड़ा अच्छा काम किया है।

जहां तक उस के प्रसार के अवसर की बात है यों तो विरोधी दलों के लोग अपने मन की बात सुनना चाहते हैं, और जहां जहां उन की हुकूमत रही है उन्होंने इस की कोशिश भी की है। लेकिन हमारे देश के आकाशवाणी द्वारा समाचार प्रसारण कितनी सच्चाई के साथ होता है इस का उदाहरण हम को पिछली पाकिस्तान से हुई लड़ाई में मिला कि कितना सही और सच्चा प्रसारण बांगला देश में हो रहे युद्ध के बारे में आकाशवाणी ने देश की जनता को दिया। जब कि इस के बिल्कुल बरअक्स पाकिस्तान रेडियो ने बिल्कुल गलत प्रचार किया। हमारे यहां आकाशवाणी से इस बात की कोशिश होती है कि समाचार सही सही रूप में लोगों के पास पहुंचे। इस दिशा में जो काम किया है मैं उस की तारीफ करता हूं।

जहां तक इस विभाग के चलचित्र प्रभाग का सम्बन्ध है इस ने भी देश की एकता, सांस्कृतिक उत्थान में बड़ा काम किया है। लेकिन यह भी है कि बहुत से चलचित्र ऐसे बने हैं जिनका दूषित प्रभाव पड़ा है। आमतौर से जो पिक्चर बनाने वाले लोग हैं उन का दृष्टिकोण पैसा कमाना होता है और वह निम्न स्तर के लोगों की भावनाओं को उभाड़ने के लिये इस तरह के चित्र दिखलाते हैं जिन में वास्तव में मार काट, डाकाजनी और चोरी होती है। लोग उन से यह सबक नहीं लेते कि यह खराब काम है और चोरों तथा डकैतों को किस तरह से पकड़ा जाता है, बल्कि उन की बुराइयों को पकड़ते हैं और उन बुराइयों को ही सीखते हैं। यह सच है कि बहुत से लोग डाकाजनी, चोरी, अनैतिकता की तरफ बढ़े हैं। उस में सिनेमा का बहुत हाथ रहा है। इस में बहुत सुधार की आवश्यकता है। सुधार हो सकता है, अगर सरकार इस पर ध्यान दे तो इस में सफलता मिल सकती है। इस में दो राये नहीं है कि इन चलचित्रों के बनाने में बहुत काला धन लगाया जाता है। उस की तरफ आंख मदी जाती है। और जो लोग काला धन लगाते हैं वह देश को लाभ नहीं पहुंचाते बल्कि और काला धन बनाना चाहते हैं। इस दिशा में सरकार को सावधानी बरतनी चाहिये और जो लोग पैसा कमाने की दृष्टि से घटिया अश्लीलता का प्रदर्शन हो, चाहे अनैतिकता का, चाहे ऐसे दृश्य दिखाते हों जिस से निम्न स्तर के लोगों की प्रवृत्तियां इस तरह के चित्र देखने की ओर बढ़े, उन पर नियंत्रण लगाना चाहिये। इन चलचित्रों का ध्येय होना चाहिये सामाजिक उत्थान, देश में एक अच्छी भावना और विचार पैदा हो, इस दृष्टिकोण से इन का बनाना चाहिये। अगर देश में इन चलचित्रों के द्वारा अनैतिकता पैदा हो और समाज में भ्रष्टाचार पैदा हो, लोगों में कुप्रवृत्तियां पैदा हों, तो इस को बन्द कर देना अच्छा होगा बनिस्बत इस के कि देश पर कुप्रभाव पड़े।

इस विभाग के द्वारा गीत तथा नाटक प्रभाग द्वारा भी कुछ कार्यक्रम दिखाये जाते हैं। मुझे भी उन का देखने का अवसर मिला है, मुझ को बहुत अच्छे लगे, और मैं ने इस बात का अनुभव किया कि इस तरह के नाटकों को अगर देश के कोने कोने में दिखाया जाय तो एक अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ सकता है वातावरण पर। लेकिन इन को थोड़ी सीमा में ही रखा जाता है और बहुत कम प्रदर्शन होता है। होना यह चाहिये कि देश के हर कोने में इस को दिखाया करें।

[श्री नाथेश्वर द्विवेदी]

दूर दर्शन और आकाशवाणी से युवा लोगों के लिए भी कुछ कार्यक्रम रखे जाते हैं जिनका प्रभाव युवकों पर पड़ता है। लेकिन आम तौर से इन कार्यक्रमों में सम्मिलित होने के लिये अंग्रेजियत से प्रभावित स्कूल और कालेजों के छात्रों को ही लिया जाता है और ऐसे ही लोगों का प्रभाव साधारण लोगों पर पड़ता है। अच्छा हो कि जो भारतीय संस्कृति और सभ्यता से प्रभावित युवक हैं उनको भी इन कार्यक्रम में शामिल किया जाय जिस से सारे देश में भारतीय संस्कृति का भी एक अच्छा प्रभाव और प्रचार हो, उस की अच्छाइयां भी लोगों के सामने आवें।

चलचित्र शाखा एक बनी हुई है जिस के द्वारा काफी सहायता दी जाती है। जो फिल्में पहले बनायी गई थीं वे अच्छी थीं। लेकिन इधर इन में गिरावट आयी है। इसको ठीक करना चाहिये और किशोरों के लिये, 15 से 19 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों के लिये फिल्मों का निर्माण करना चाहिये।

जहां तक आकाशवाणी का विविध भारती कार्यक्रम है या सूचना सम्बन्धी विंग है हमने देखा कि उसमें अनाज का भाव भी वह बतलाते हैं। कभी कभी जो भाव बताए जाते हैं उनसे बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है। जब सरकार ने गेहूं के व्यापार का अधिग्रहण किया और सरकार एक निश्चित भाव पर गेहूं बाजार में खरीदने गई तो उसको उस भाव पर बहुत कम गेहूं मिला। जहां इसके और कारण थे वहां एक कारण यह भी था कि खुले भाव बाजार में गेहूं जो बिक रहा था उसके भाव भी प्रसारित किए गए और उसका प्रभाव लोगों पर यह पड़ा कि सरकार बाजार भाव न दे कर कम भाव हम को दे रही है और वे रुके रहे और सरकार को कम गेहूं मिला। इस तरह से कभी कभी प्रसारणों से अच्छे फल निकलने के बजाय बुरे परिणाम भी निकलते हैं। जिस चीज को आप अपने हाथ में लेना चाहते हैं उसके बारे में कम से इस बात का तो आप ध्यान रखें कि आपकी खरीद में बाधा उत्पन्न न हो। आपने जो भाव प्रसारित किए उससे गेहूं का भाव घटा नहीं बल्कि बढ़ा और सरकार भी खरीद नहीं सकी, उसकी खरीद में बाधा पैदा हुई। इस प्रकार के समाचार न प्रसारित किए जाएं तो अधिक अच्छा हो।

मोटे अनाजों का भी यही हाल रहा है। जिस तरह से भाव प्रसारित किए गए उनका नतीजा यह निकला कि कहीं कहीं गेहूं के भाव तो कम हुए लेकिन मोटे अनाज के दाम बढ़ गए। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि लोगों ने अपने अनाज को रोकने की कोशिश की। इस तरह का प्रचार न हो तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

अखबारी कागज की भी बहुत सख्त कमी महसूस हो रही है। अखबार जितनी बड़ी संख्या में निकलने हैं उसी हिसाब से उनका कोटा अखबारी कागज का फिक्स किया गया है। इधर यह प्रवृत्ति देखने में आई है कि उन में समाचार कम होते हैं विज्ञापन अधिक होते हैं। मालूम होता है कि अखबार अखबार नहीं है, विज्ञापन पत्र है। इस पर भी सरकार ध्यान दे। अखबार लोग विज्ञापन पढ़ने के लिए नहीं खरीदते हैं और पढ़ते हैं बल्कि समाचार पढ़ने के लिए खरीदते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि जो समाचार पत्र ज्यादा समाचार दें उनको ज्यादा कोटा दिया जाए और जो ज्यादा विज्ञापन दें उनको कम कोटा दिया जाए।

कांस्टीट्यूशन क्लब में बीस मार्च को कुछ चल चित्र देखने को मुझे मौका मिला है। उन में जवाहर लाल जी की जीवनी, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की जीवनी और बेटी तुम्हारे जैसी इस तरह के चलचित्र दिखाए गए थे, ऐसे दिखाए गए थे जिन से साम्प्रदायिक एकता की भावना को बढ़ावा मिलता है। यह सब चीजें बड़े ही अच्छे ढंग से उनमें दिखाई गई। ये चल चित्र मुझे बहुत पसन्द आए। इस तरह के चल चित्र अगर ज्यादा दिखाए जाएं लोगों को, ज्यादा इनका प्रचार किया जाए तो बहुत अधिक लाभ हो सकता है।

चल चित्रों का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है उनको कल्पना प्रधान ही न बनाया जाए। इस तरह के चल चित्रों का निर्माण होना चाहिये जिनको देख कर लोगों में नैतिकता की भावना जागृत हो और

वे समाज के उपयोगी अंग बन सकें। बड़े बड़े महापुरुषों की जीवनियों की घटनाओं को ले कर आदर्श चित्र बनाए जाने चाहियें। अगर इनको तथ्य प्रधान बनाया जाए तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। दुनिया में इस तरह की घटनाएं बहुत हैं जिन को चल चित्रों में उतारा जा सकता है और उनके आधार पर चल चित्र बनाए जा सकते हैं। इससे समाज का भी लाभ हो सकता है, लोग भी कुछ सबक सीख सकते हैं और उनको प्रेरणा भी मिल सकती है।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the courtesy which enables me to participate in this discussion and what I propose to do is to reciprocate it by being very brief. I shall refer only to two topics, one being, that for more than two years now this House has been promised legislation about the working conditions of workers in the cinema industry and two years ago a Bill had been brought to the House which was withdrawn on the ground that it had to be revised and redrafted. I suggest that, since on this matter the Minister has given repeated assurances to both Houses of Parliament that this Bill is going to be brought forward expeditiously on to the agenda, all steps necessary should be taken. If it is found desirable, the Law Ministry can be whipped out of its characteristic dilatoriness and whatever other steps which may be necessary should be taken and this Bill, long overdue, should be part of the law of the land.

I shall also refer to another matter which has caused something like a scandal in this country, namely, the taking over, a little more than a year ago, of Metro Cinema which was a kind of a show-piece of a film house in this country in Calcutta and Bombay started by Metro Goldwyn Meyer and perhaps a year or so ago, there were some surreptitious transactions in Switzerland when the ownership changed hands from the American hands to non descript foreign hands and they nominated an Indian of the name of Shyam Sundar Gupta—whom I mention because he was mentioned in this House and the Finance Minister described him as more or less a blackguard whom he was trying to get hold of on account of financial transactions of a dubious character. But, in spite of that, in spite of the surreptitious transfer of Metro Cinema to another set of foreign hands and bringing in of an Indian citizen who operates as their representative in this country, nothing has been done to ponder this matter. Now, in regard to this, the Minister has gone on record in both the Houses of Parliament and he has assured Parliament more than once that, in view of the situation in Metro Cinema where the employees are finding it very hard to deal with the new management, the new ownership—if at all legal—he is going to examine the problem of taking over this Metro Cinema. Now, Sir, Government can start with taking over this Cinema which is sick in the most fundamental sense of the term and this American show-piece in this country can easily be taken over.

I would like to know what the Government has decided, after consideration, which has been promised in this House repeatedly in regard to taking over of the Metro Cinema, because the coming in of some very dubious customers as the exalted representatives of the new-fangled foreign owners of Metro Cinema has caused tremendous difficulty, consternation, apprehension and fear in the minds of the employees.

I would, therefore, ask the Minister for two things. One, an assurance about the Bill in regard to the living and working conditions of cinema employees and the other, in regard to his promise about the taking over of Metro Cinema in Calcutta and Bombay.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राव (सागर) : सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय की अनुदान की मांगों का मैं समर्थन करती हूं।

मैं समझती हूं कि इस मंत्रालय के कारण जनता में शिक्षा का ज्यादा प्रसार हुआ है, यह

[श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राव]

मन्त्रालय देश को विकास के पथ पर ले जाने में सहायक सिद्ध हुआ है और समाजवाद की भावना को फैलाने मे इसका योगदान काफी रहा है।

मैं फिल्मो के बारे मे कुछ कहना चाहती हूं। फिल्मे जिस प्रकार की बन रही है उनका यहा वर्णन करने मे भी बडी लज्जा अनुभव होती है। इनका बहुत बुरा असर हमारे लडको और लडकियो पर पड रहा है। इनके कारण देश बिल्कुल बिगड रहा है। न बेटी मा का कहा मानती है और न बेटा पिता का कहना मानता है। शाम साढ़े छ बजते ही सब सिनेमा घर मे आ कर खडे हो जाते है और अगर टिकट नही मिलता है तो ब्लैक मे लेते है फिर चाहे वह 25 रुपये मे मिले, 30 में मिले या पचास मे मिले। बाबी खेल आया था। चडीगढ़ मे मैंने देखा है कि सौ सौ रुपये मे उसकी ब्लैक मे टिकटे बिकी। धर्म की चीजे जैसे हमारे पहले सुख सागर पडित लोग बिठाते थे, रामायण बिठाते थे, महाभारत बिठाते थे वे सब समाप्त हो गए हैं। धर्म नाम की कोई चीज ही नही रह गई है। वह देहातो और शहरो सब जगह से उठ गई है। गीता, महाभारत सुख सागर कोई सुनना ही नहीं चाहता है। सिनेमा ही की बाब बाते चारो तरफ सुनाई पडती है। इतना गन्दा वातावरण इन चल चित्रो के कारण बन गया है कि जनता त्राहि त्राहि कर उठी है। इस प्रकार के जो सिनेमा है ये बन्द हो जाने चाहिये। ये बहुत खराबियां पैदा कर रहे है। बाबी खेल मे तो करोड़ो रुपया इकट्ठा हो गया, अरबो हो गया। जनता लुट गई। घर मे लडका हो, लडकी हो इसी के गाने गाते सुनाई दिए। एक कहता है मै भाभके चली जाऊगा तो दूसरा कहता मैं आरी मे कटवाऊगा। किस किस तरह से क्या क्या कहा गया मुझे तो याद भी नही है। इसने देश को बहुत नुकसान पहुचाया है। इस को बिल्कुल बन्द कर देना चाहिए। कई लोग तो इस के पीछे पागल हो गये हैं। ग्वालियर मे तो ऐसे लोगो का दिमाग ठीक करने के लिए बिजली का करेंट लगाया गया है। ऐसी फिल्मो से जनता को कोई फ़ायदा नही होता है। पतिव्रता औरते और बालयति सब भ्रष्ट हो गये हैं। इस लिए प्रशासन ऐसी फिल्मों को बन्द कर दे। धर्म के सम्बन्ध मे फिल्मे बनाई जानी चाहिए।

17 hrs.

मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आती हूं। चूंकि वहां बास के जगल बहुत है, इस लिए वहां काग़ज के कारखाने लगाये जा सकते हैं। एक दो कारखाने तो पहले ही खुल हुए है, लेकिन उनको बढ़ाना चाहिए। सागर जिले मे काग़ज का कारखाना खुल सकता है। काग़ज का उत्पादन अधिक होने से अखबार सस्ते हो सकते है।

जिला-स्तर के, तहसील कस्बे, और बस्ती के छोटे छोटे पत्रो को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए। वहा अंग्रेजी के पत्र तो बिल्कुल नही जाने चाहिए। वहा हिन्दी के अखबार जाने चाहिए, ताकि देहात की जनता और शहर की जनता उनको पढ सके और समझ सके। अगर वहां पर अंग्रेजी के अखबार जाते है, तो लोग उन को उठा कर एक तरफ रख देते है।

जिन लोगो का जोर होता है, उन के स्थानो पर रेडियो स्टेशन खोल दिये जाते है। जो एम० पी० धीरे से बोलता है और डरता है, उस की बात नहीं सुनी जाती है। मध्य प्रदेश मे सागर-दमोह मे डा० हरिसिंह गौड की यूनिवर्सिटी है और इनफेन्ट्री स्कूल है, जहा मिलिटरी का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है, हमारे सैनिक वहां से सीख कर देश की रक्षा करने के लिए जाते हैं। सागर-दमोह म अब सभाग बन गया है। वहा रेडियो स्टेशन बना कर भोपाल के साथ जोड दिया जाये। छतरपुर मे जोड दिया गया है।

अखबार छोटे हो या बड़े, अगर वे ठीक समाचार देते है और ठीक विचार प्रकट करते हैं, तो उन पर प्रतिबन्ध नही लगाना चाहिए। लेकिन जो अखबार गन्दा प्रचार करते हैं, उन को बन्द कर देना चाहिए।

एक विरोधी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि जब श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी दौरे पर जाती हैं,

तो रेडियो में उन के बारे में बहुत प्रचार किया जाता है, लेकिन हमारे बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा जाता है। मैं विरोधी भाइयों से कहना चाहती हूं कि वे हमारी कांग्रेस की सभ्यता में आयें, हम रेडियो पर उन का खूब प्रचार करेंगे। हम उन का स्वागत करेंगे। हमारे जो भाई बिछड़े हुए हैं—श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु, जनसंघ वाले और श्री मधु लिमये वे कांग्रेस में आयें। कांग्रेस का दरवाजा खुला हुआ है। हम उन को मिनिस्टर बनायेंगे।

फ़िल्मों को बहुत सोच-समझ कर पास किया जाये। भ्रष्टाचार फैलाने वाली फ़िल्मों को बिल्कुल पास न किया जाये। उनसे हमारा देश बर्बाद हो गया है। अब लड़के-लड़कियां कोई बात नहीं मानते हैं। रोटी पकाते हुए, कोई दूसरा काम करते हुए, वे सिनेमा के गाने गाते हैं। राम और कृष्ण का नाम तो अब किसी के मुंह पर नहीं आता है।

कहा जाता है कि देश में ग़रीबी है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि घर में खाने को नहीं है और लोग दस, बीस, पच्चीस रुपये का सिनेमा का टिकट ख़रीदते हैं। अगर हाउस फुल होता है, तो लोग 25 रु. तक का टिकट ख़रीदने के लिए तैयार होते हैं। कहां ग़रीबी है? तो फिर लोग कांग्रेस और गवर्नमेंट पर क्यों दाग लगाते हैं कि गल्ला नहीं है, डालडा नहीं है, मिट्टी का तेल नहीं है।

आज हालत यह है कि घर में महिला बिलख रही है, खाने को नहीं है, लेकिन राजासाहब सिनेमा देखने के लिए जाते हैं। वही रोटी बोटी और रम की बोतल चलती है। घर का भोजन पड़ा रहता है; कोई नहीं खाता है। आज हमारे देश में धार्मिक और सुरुचिपूर्ण फ़िल्में बननी चाहिए, जिस से जनता को लाभ हो, वर्ना देश बर्बाद हो जायेगा और शासन चलना बड़ा कठिन हो जायेगा। अगर सरकार हमारी बात को नहीं मानेगी तो, एक दिन ऐसा आयेगा, जब लड़के-लड़कियां हम सब को डंडे मारेंगे।

आज न कोई मन्दिर जाता है और न पूजा करता है। सब लोग "ऐसे आशिक से बचियो", "मैं पेड़ पर चढ़ जाऊंगी—मैं आरी से कटवाऊंगा", आदि गाते फिरते हैं। इस लिए धार्मिक फ़िल्में बनानी चाहिए। अगर इस तरफ़ ध्यान न दिया गया, तो हिन्दुस्तान बर्बाद हो जायेगा और भ्रष्टाचार की तरफ़ चला जायेगा। आज कुछ लोग फ़िल्मों में भ्रष्टाचार दिखा कर पैसा कमाना चाहते हैं। सिनेमा में लड़कियों का नंगा नाच होता है, जो देखने में शर्म आती है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अनुदानों का समर्थन करती हूं।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Mr Chairman, I think the entire debate hinges upon the right to freedom. The freedom of the press is based upon article 19(1)(a), which deals with the freedom of speech and expression. As a people I think we would be justified in trying to preserve this freedom, cherished in our Constitution, conceived and put into our Constitution by the founding fathers of our country, and to that extent it is good. The freedom of expression, of which the freedom of the press is a facet, is perfectly right and is in consonance with the goals of our society and our country. But if we go a bit further, while there has been a consistent criticism that there has been an encroachment in regard to this freedom of speech and expression, whether in respect of the All India Radio, which happens to be a State monopoly, or the Television Centre, which also happens to be a State monopoly, there is a fear which is justifiably felt that anything done which affects the free press of this country would amount to an encroachment on the freedom of speech and expression.

I am saying this because if we compare this freedom with the rest of the freedoms that are enshrined in our Constitution, we shall come to know the hollow nature of the claim as well as the criticism in which we are indulging in today. Take, for example, article 19(1)(b) which says "to assemble peacefully without arms".

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका): यह ला एण्ड जस्टिस मिनिस्ट्री की बात नहीं चल रही है।

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Let it be any Ministry. The Ministry is, after all, part of the Government.

[Shri B. V. Naik]

Will the hon. Member, Shri Madhu Limaye, or any one of us like to participate in some of the riots, be they caused by food shortage or labour unrest or any other unrest? To what extent is the right real? Then, article 19(1)(3) says "to form associations or unions". What about inter-union rivalries? Article 19(1)(4) says "to move freely throughout the territory of India". The hon. Deputy Minister of Parliamentary Affairs Shri Shankaranand, will be able to appreciate this point better. Can he go fearlessly from his State, crossing Miraj and Kolhapur, to Bombay?

Actually, 13 Members of Parliament have been stopped by an order, by a letter. . . .

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: All done by your name-sake.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I hope, you will also have some day your name-sake in the position of responsibility so that you do not indulge in that.

Sir, I am trying to be very very definite and I seek your indulgence. I am trying to make out a definite point. Then, it says:

> "to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India;"

I think, our hon. friend, Mr. Shamim, would beg for apology for the fact that some of us are not permitted to stay in his territory. . .

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: You are most welcome.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Not for permanent settlement.

Now, coming to the fundamental issue which the hon. Minister and his worthy predecessor, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, have been promising to the nation for the last three years and almost from the beginning of the Fifth Lok Sabha, a Bill on the diffusion of the press by the year-end, I see no reason why on the question of diffusion of the press in spite of the elaborate amount of arguments as well as substantiating the reasons put forward, when we have come here on the basis of the mandate of having really a free press, not necessarily meaning a licentious press, why should it be so very difficult to draft a Bill and bring it into effect?

Here, I would like to quote some figures. The total number of papers with a circulation of more than a crore and owned by the joint stock companies are only 386. We are repeatedly told that 37.5 per cent of the papers are in the oligopolistic sector or the joint stock companies sector or what we call the monopolistic sector while 32.5 per cent of the papers are in the hands of individuals. We have been told that the mere fact that as many papers with a circulation of nearly 90 lakhs as compared to one crore are in the individuals sector, it should not be very necessary to take the diffusion and delinking of the press as a serious matter. There is a difference between a paper which has a circulation of 100,000 and a paper which has a circulation of only 10,000. The monopoly, the control, is being exercised by well-managed largely-circulated papers and the rest of the press in this country, including the subsidiaries and the local language papers, invariably, adopt ideas on the basis of the monopoly press. So, it is not only a question of financial monopoly. It is a sort of a tremendous grip which this well-organised, well-established, long-traditioned, press is able to impose on the thought process of this country.

In this behalf, I would like to really pay compliments to the free press in this country in the form of *Patriot*. That is one paper which has withstood much more than all this governmental control. That is one paper which has been able to voice fearlessly certain independent opinions. Whether our people on the right or left or in the middle like it or not, they have been able to voice their point of view fearlessly. And that has proved to be a sort of brake on the thought control during the year 1884 of George Orwell.

Sir, if you kindly permit me, I would only make a submission that delinking and diffusion of the press is not such a difficult thing. The first and foremost thing that the hon. Minister and his worthy Deputy Minister and the rest of the Ministry will have to do is to delink themselves, delink their own thought processes from the grips of traditions which have been gripping them. Then, it would be a very very simple matter for us to bring about this. I feel, delay is sometimes excusable, delay is sometimes pardonable, but as far as this major communication medium is concerned, from the point of view of administration, never make a promise which you cannot fulfil within a reasonable period of time. We have been rattling along for so long about diffusion and delinking of the press that people will really be surprised; progressively, the public opinion in the hands of this press is being built up against diffusion. So, the time is running against us. I would, therefore, request some urgency and hastiness in this behalf.

It is a lucky think that in this country—of course, I am not pleading for illiteracy—nearly 75 to 80 per cent of the people are illiterate. The press is motivated and biased. .(*Interruptions*). If we read not between the lines, if we read behind the lines, behind every faction within a party, behind every instability in a State, behind every instability in Government, behind every defection, behind every other type of political crime that is being committed in this country, we will find the evil genius of a mischievous press running about. And earlier it is controlled, the better it is.

There has been so much talk about movie. For the last five years, I have not had the time to see a movie. After all, what is the type of society that we want to bring in? Our friend, Mr. Gomango, is hardly out of his twenties. There is a tremendous amount of gap, a generation gap, in this country. What is the type of society we want? We want a democratic society, a free society, a society which cherishes the values of freedom. And a free society means a permissive society. I am not worried about nude. Nude is not lewed. We have got beautiful statutes in Khajuraho and other places. Why is it that we should be afraid of the reflections of these nudes within our own mind? I wish the elder generation in this country comes to grip in regard to the reality. And how are our Indian films? You ban kissing. You have many other inhibitions. If we compare them with Ingman Burgma or Italian films, ours is the most moralistic country. And, side by side, like two parallel lines, this is the most hypocratic society, for which the elder generation is responsible. That is why, I would say, in order to liberate ourselves, any communication medium, be it press or T.V. or radio or books, the written word or spoken word, any communication medium can be the forces of liberation. They can also be forces of enslavement. It should not be our intention to see that they enslave us.

I would suggest that, before he goes ahead with the question of diffusion of the press, he may try to establish an ideal newspaper working in the public sector. We have the best talents; we have them in abundance in the country—And let them run it in the best possible manner, on the lines of *Le Monde* in Paris where the workers and journalists have built up one of the world's best press. I would, therefore, urge that the time has come to start a Corporation and to start an ideal newspaper in the public sector.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): My friend, Shri Surendra Mohanty, while making his speech, made, if I may say use that word, a rash statement which, if I might add, lacks responsibility. He made an allegation about my worthy predecessor, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, about a land purchase in Cuttack.

I would like to take this opportunity to strongly refute this. Shrimati Nandini Satpathy neither directly nor indirectly had anything to do with the land purchase. The facts were that the land was acquired by All-India Radio

[Shri I. K. Gujral]

though the Government of Orissa and was sold by an official of the Central Government. This case is with the CBI for investigation. . . (*Interruptions*) It is against Shri Samal and some other officials of the Orissa Government.

The main purpose in getting up and taking your time at this stage was to ensure that no impression prevails on the basis of the statement which my friend made here that Shrimati Nandini Satpathy had anything to do with this matter. She has nothing to do with this. I strongly refute it. . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us whether the officials against whom you have drawn up the proceedings and an inquiry is going on have been suspended or not ?

SHRI S A. SHAMIM : The inquiry is still going on. How can the hon. Minister say now that Shrimati Nandini Satpathy has nothing to do with this ?

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara) : On a point of order, Sir. My point of order relates to the propriety of the Minister's intervention at this particular stage when the CBI is investigating the entire matter. How is it open to the hon. Minister to deny categorically my statement that Shrimati Nandini Satpathy has something to do with this deal ? Will he lay a copy of the report of the CBI on the Table of the House ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: As I said, a case has been registered by the CBI. The inquiry is going on against Mr. Samal and some other officials of the Orissa Government. Neither Mr. Samal nor the officials against whom the inquiry is going on are working in the Information & Broadcasting Ministry. I do not know what their present status is. I am categorically stating that Shrimati Nandini Satpathy has nothing to do with this transaction and there is no inquiry against her.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha is here. He is the Minister in charge of CBI and also the Department of Personnel. He can enlighten the House whether Mr. Samal is suspended when the inquiry is going on because there are a lot of complaints against this official like the stainless steel scandal etc.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have made the point.

17.24 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. DISSOLUTION OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF UNION TERRITORY OF PONDICHERRY

MR. CHAIRMAN : Before I call the next hon. Member, I call Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha to make an important statement.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : At the last General Elections to the Legislative Assembly of Pondicherry, no single party secured an absolute majority in the House. The ADMK, which secured the largest number of seats, formed the Government with the support of the CPI members. When the Vote-on-Account for the year 1974-75 was taken up in the Pondicherry Assembly yesterday, the motion was defeated by 15 votes against 14 in favour. The Chief Minister, therefore, submitted the resignation of his Ministry. While recommending acceptance of the resignation tendered by the Chief Minister, the Lt. Governor reported that there was no possibility of a stable alternative Government being formed in the Union Territory. He, therefore, suggested suspension of the provisions relating to the Assembly and the Council of Ministers and also dissolution of the Assembly.

Sir, I wish to inform the House that the President accepted today the resignation of the Council of Minister in Pondicherry . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Why not dissolve the House ? You want to do horse-trading again ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : He has also made an Order under Section 51 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, suspending, for a period of six months, certain provisions of the Act and making certain incidental and consequential provisions including the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly.

I lay on the Table a copy of the Notification issued in this behalf. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6579/74]

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : What is the report of the Lt. Governor ? Why are you not dissolving the Assembly ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is dissolved. You please see the Notification.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Before I call upon Shri Madhu Limaye, I wish to inform hon. Members that there is going to be another statement by the Food Minister at about 6 P.M. on the Procurement and Pricing policy of Wheat.

As many of the hon. Member, or almost all the hon. Members, are intersted, I thought it desirable to give advance notice of it.

Now, Shri Madhu Limaye . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What about those who are sitting in the Central Hall ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : They are supposed to know.

—Now, Shri Madhu Limaye.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1974-75—*Contd.*

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING—*Contd.*

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : सभापति महोदय, श्री इन्द्र कुमार गुजराल के मंत्रालय की रपट मैंने गौर से पढ़ी और बोर्ड आफ़ फिल्म सेन्सर्ज के बारे में इस में मुझे बहुत मजेदार बातें मिलीं। इस के पृष्ट 35 पर लिखा गया है कि–

"Twelve appeals were received by Government against the decision of the Board in respect of 12 feature films. In the case of 9 films the Government found justification for revising the decision of the Board. Three cases are still pending with Government."

इतना होने के बाद आगे कहा गया है–

"In view of the growing tendency to depict violence, sex, and vulgarity in films, Government have asked the Board to be more strict in censorship."

यानी 12 अपीलें आती हैं और 9 अपीलों में उन के पक्ष में आप फैसले कर के मान लेते हैं। ऐसी हालत में फिर सेन्सर बोर्ड को आप कहते हैं कि उन को कड़ाई से काम लेना चाहिये। तो क्या इन्द्र गुजराल साहब 20वीं सदी के मोहतसिब बनना चाहते हैं ? औरंगजेब के जमाने में मोहतसिब का ओहदा होता था, जिस के बारे में जदुनाथ सरकार की किताब में लिखा है–

"It was the duty of the *Muhtasib* to regulate the lives of the people in strict accordance with the Quranic rules, and to enforce the Prophet's commands by putting down the drinking of distilled spirits, *bhang* and other liquid intoxicants . . ."

श्री एस० ए० शमीम : मोहतसिब के मुताल्लिक मुझे एक शेर याद आया है–ऐ मुहतसिब न फेंक, मेरे मुहतसिब न फेंक ज़ालिम शराब है, और ज़ालिम शराब है।

श्री मधु लिमये उन्होंने अपनी किताब में लिखा है —

". . .and to enforce the Prophet's commands by putting down the drinking of distilled spirits, *bhang* and other liquid intoxicants, gambling and the practic of immorality as a profession or in public. The punishment of heretical opinions, blasphemy against the Prophet, and neglect of the five daily prayers or of the fast during the month of Ramzan. also lay within his province."

मैं जानना चाहता हूं—क्या औरंगजेब की तरह इन को पब्लिक-मोरल्ज में सेन्सर करने का काम भी इस सरकार के तहत मिला है।

श्री एस० ए० शमीम : इन का औरंगजेब कौन है ?

श्री मधु लिमये मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि औरंगजेब के जमाने में संगीत पर पाबन्दी लगाई गई, इस से जो संगीतकार थे, वे बहुत दुखी हुए। उन्होंने संगीत का एक जनाजा निकाला उस समय औरंगजेब साहब नमाज के लिये जामा-मस्जिद में जा रहे थे, भीड़ देख कर रुक गये। उन्होंने पूछा—यह हलचल कैसी है ? लोगों ने कहा कि संगीत का जनाजा निकाला गया है। उन्होंने बड़ी गम्भीर मुद्रा में कहा कि इस को ठीक तरह दफनाने का काम किया जाये। तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इसी तरह अपने मंत्रालय को भी चलाना चाहते हैं ? "हिन्दुस्तान हमारा" एक फिल्म थी। कुछ लोगों ने हल्ला किया तो मंत्री महोदय दबाव में आ गये और उस पर रोक लगा दी गई। हां, बाद में आपने जो थोड़ा-बहुत परिवर्तन किया वह दूसरी बात है।

इसी तरह यहां "बासी राम कोतवाल" का हिन्दी संस्करण चल रहा था, जिस में ब्राह्मणों की कुछ आलोचना की गई थी। यह विजय तेंदुलकर का नाटक था। दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इस नाटक को एन्टरटेनमेन्ट टैक्स की छूट देने का काम नहीं किया। दिल्ली प्रशासन को मैंने इसके बारे में पत्र भी लिखा है लेकिन आज तक उनका कोई जवाब नहीं आया है। पिछली बार मेरा ख्याल है प्रेम कौंसिल पर जब बहस चल रही थी तो मंत्री महोदय ने मदर इंडिया के बारे में कहते हुए यह जवाब दिया कि हमारे दबाव में उनके इश्तहार, विज्ञापन बन्द नहीं हुए हैं। तो जो पूंजीपति लोग हैं उनके मन में मोरैलिटी के बारे में, आब्सीनिटी के बारे में बहुत अच्छे विचार आ गए और उन्हीं विचारों को लेकर मदर इंडिया के विज्ञापनों को एक साथ एक ही महीने में बन्द करवाया गया। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं इन चीजों के बारे में क्या मंत्रालय की कोई नीति है या किसी का भी दबाव आ गया तो हंसी मजाक, हास्य विनोद सब के ऊपर यह पाबन्दी लगाने वाले हैं ?

अभी अभी वित्त मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में कहा था कि जिन रेडियो सेट्स का दाम 225 रुपए या उससे कम है उनके ऊपर मैं उत्पादक शुल्क बिल्कुल खत्म करने जा रहा हूं ताकि साधारण लोगों को भी संगीत का मजा लेने का मौका मिले। जब आप लोगों ने एक्साइज ड्यूटी को खत्म किया है तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं क्या आप का काम करेंगे ? पहला काम यह कि जो रेडियो लाइसेंसिंग की प्रथा है जिसके चलते लोगों को बड़ी तकलीफ हो रही है—मुझे पता नहीं कितनी आमदनी होती है किसी न किसी दूसरे रूप में उसको ले लीजिएगा—लेकिन अगर आप चाहते हैं कि हर परिवार के पास कम से कम एक रेडियो सेट हो तो मेरा सुझाव है कि लाइसेंसिंग फीस को बिल्कुल माफ कर देना चाहिए। दूसरा काम यह है कि रेडियो पर जो संगीत के कार्यक्रम होते हैं उनमें कुछ मौलिक परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत है सवेरे जब कभी हम रेडियो गलती से लगा देते हैं तो राम, कृष्ण और भजन के चलते हम बिल्कुल तंग आ जाते हैं। (व्यवधान) क्योंकि उसमें संगीत का मजा बिल्कुल नहीं आता है। आप जबरदस्ती लोगों को ईश्वर परायण बनाने की जो चेष्टा कर रहे हैं उसका कोई मतलब नहीं है। अगर भजनों का कार्यक्रम रखना ही है तो आप एक चैनल में रखें लेकिन सारी

चैनल्स के ऊपर हिन्दुस्तानी या कर्नाटक संगीत के अच्छे प्रोग्राम रखने का काम करें ताकि बाकी लोगों की जो अभिरुचि है उसको भी सुधारने का आप प्रयास कर सके लेकिन आज वह नहीं हो रहा है और जबरदस्ती दिन रात भजन सुनते-सुनते हम तंग आ गए है।

इनके मातहत प्रेस समाचार पत्रों का भी मामला है। मैं पहले भी कह चुका हू कि यह समाचार पत्रों की प्रेस स्वतंत्रता की दुश्मन हैं और इनका जो प्रेस इन्फार्मेशन ब्यूरो है जिसमें जासूस तक पकड़े गए हैं, मेरी मांग है कि प्रेस इन्फार्मेशन ब्यूरो को तत्काल बर्खास्त किया जाये और उसके ऊपर जो खर्चा हो रहा है वह कम से कम बचाने का काम किया जाये। इन्होंने पी०आई०बी० के बारे में क्या कहा है

"The Press Information Bureau is the agency through which the Government maintains a continuous dialogue with the Press."

यह इसमें कुछ मिसप्रिंट हो गया है, होना चाहिए

"seeks to brainwash journalists and the press and, indirectly, through this medium, the people."

असल में यह होना चाहिये। यह इनका काम चल रहा है। इसलिए प्रेस स्वतंत्रता के ऊपर कुठाराघात करने का काम इनका मंत्रालय और पी०आई०बी० लगातार करते हैं। इसमें यहां तक बात आई है कि सरकार के लिए जो ऐसे प्रश्नों के उत्तर है जो एम्बैरेसिंग मालूम होते है उनको दबाने का काम भी पी०आई०बी० ने किया है लेकिन बाद में उन्होंने इनकार किया है। इसलिए मेरा पहले से सुझाव है कि जिनको प्रेस स्वतंत्रता में लगाव है, शहरी आजादी से लगाव है ऐसे किसी मंत्री के हाथ में इस काम को देना चाहिए।

इलस्ट्रेटेड वीकली का मामला आया था, मंत्री महोदय ने क्या किया इसके बारे में? इनके खिलाफ वारन्ट था और दूसरे आपके जो साथी थे जनाब जे, श्री बलराज पुरी, उनके ऊपर वारन्ट था। इलस्ट्रेटेड वीकली की कापियां जब्त की गईं। इसके बारे में भी इनको कुछ करना चाहिए था लेकिन इन्होंने चुप्पी साधने का काम किया।

छोटे अखबारों की जो बात है, जो सरकार विरोधी हैं, प्रतिपक्ष साप्ताहिक निकलते है उनमें इधर बिल्कुल न्यूजप्रिन्ट कोटा नहीं मिल रहा है लेकिन ऐसे तथाकथित छोटे अखबारों को मैं जानता हू जो अपना न्यूजप्रिन्ट काले बाजार में बेचने का काम करते हैं। इनका ध्यान मैं नवभारत दैनिक पत्रों की ओर खींचना चाहता हू। यह नागपुर आदि और मध्य प्रदेश के दूसरे शहरों से प्रकाशित होते हैं। इसके जो मालिक है वह बड़े अमीर आदमी हैं। उन्होंने वेज बोर्ड के निर्णयों पर अमल नहीं किया है, कानून की अवहेलना की है लेकिन चूंकि इसके ऊपर अमल करने का काम राज्य सरकारों का आता है और राज्य सरकारें इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कर रही है, नवभारत के जो पत्रकार है वे रो रहे है। यहां समाचार भारती की एजेन्सी है, क्या मन्त्री महोदय इसकी जानकारी रखते है कि 18 महीनों से इन लोगों को महंगाई भत्ता तक नहीं मिला है? तो मन्त्री महोदय आखिरकार इन पत्रकारों को बचाने के लिए क्या कर रहे है?

अभी-अभी सर्चलाइट का काण्ड हुआ। कोई यह कह सकता है यह बिड़ला का अखबार है लेकिन उससे मुझे मतलब नहीं है। अगर वहां कोआपरेटिव बनाकर वह चलाना चाहते है तो मैं उसका समर्थक हू लेकिन 300 परिवार आज बेकार हो गए है। मैंने पटना में जाकर स्वयं सर्चलाइट को देखा, उनकी मशीनरी, उनका न्यूजप्रिन्ट का स्टाक सब कुछ जला दिया गया और सरकार ने मदद तक नहीं की। फायर ब्रिगेड भी खामोश रहा, बिल्कुल निष्क्रिय रहा। फायर ब्रिगेड ने उस आग को बुझाने का कोई काम नहीं किया। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हू इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय क्या कर रहे है? सर्चलाइट पत्र जल्दी चालू हो क्या इसके लिए मशीनरी आदि मंगाने के बारे में आर्थिक सहायता दी जायेगी और तीन सौ परिवारों की बेकारी का जो मामला है उसको सुलझाने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा?

[श्री मधु लिमये]

मैं एक अर्से से मन्त्री महोदय से कह रहा हूं कि पेज प्राइस शेड्यूल की जगह पर रीडिंग मटीरियल और एडवर्टीजमेन्ट का रेशियो कायम करने वाला कोई विधेयक दोबारा एटार्नी जनरल आदि से मश्विरा करके लाने का प्रयास करेंगे जिससे लोगों को पढ़ने के लिए खबरें, लेख साहित्य आदि ज्यादा मिल सके और एडवर्टीजमेंट का जो मामला है वह कम हो सके। एडवर्टीजमेन्ट के बारे में मैं पहले भी अर्ज कर चुका हूं कि यह जो विदेशी कम्पनियां हैं वह विज्ञापनों का इस्तेमाल अखबारों की नीति को प्रभावित करने के लिए करती हैं लेकिन उसके ऊपर मन्त्री महोदय का बिल्कुल भी ध्यान नहीं है।

अन्त में मुझे दो बातों को और कहना है। इनके मंत्रालय के बारे में बहुत सारी शिकायतें मैंने की हैं। गुप्ते साहब शायद आपके कृपा-पात्र हैं इस लिए उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है। मैंने इनके बारे में एक लम्बा चौड़ा आवेदन-पत्र भी प्रधान मन्त्री के पास भेजा है लेकिन अभी तक उसके ऊपर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है।

साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि टी वी और रेडियो के बारे में जो भी आप कार्यक्रम रखते हैं, आप जानते हैं कि उसका इस्तेमाल भी ऐसे पत्रकारों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए या उनका दिमाग बदलने के लिए किया जाता है कि बराबर तुम को रेडियो और टी वी के प्रोग्राम मिलेंगे अगर सरकार के खिलाफ लिखने का काम बन्द रहेगा। क्या आपने विरोधी दलों में से भी किसी को कभी बुलाया है? इतने वर्षों से मैं यहां पर हूं आपने मुझे कभी नहीं बुलाया है। श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु को आपने कभी बुलाया हो तो मुझे पता नहीं। आप कभी कभी इस तरह के कार्यक्रम टी वी और रेडियो पर क्यों नहीं रखते हैं?

What is wrong with our election system?

What is ailing the Information & Broadcasting Ministry and the Minister?

इस तरह की बहसें भी होनी चाहिएं। सरकार के जो करारे टीकाकार और आलोचक हैं उनको भी अपना दृष्टिकोण रखने का मौका देना चाहिए। आप मुझे न बुलायें, यह सवाल नहीं है लेकिन दूसरे विरोधियों को भी बुलाने का आप काम नहीं करते हैं। तो क्या आप चाहते हैं रेडियो और टी वी पर केवल चमचे लोगों का ही कार्यक्रम हो या चमचे बनाने के लिए ही इस तरह के काम किए जाते हैं—इसका भी जवाब मैं आप से चाहता हूं।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): I am much beholden to the hon. Members of the House because in this very interesting debate the entire wide gamut of communication problems and the different media of my Ministry have been discussed. But before I touch the various points raised in this debate, I would like to express my very deep sorrow and regret over the incidents which have been happening in the last few months. I refer to the burning down of the *Searchlight* building and the repeated attacks on the *Indian Nation* of Patna, the attack on the house of an editor in Allahabad and such other incidents in various parts of the country. It seems that a new spirit is abroad. Not only public property is being attacked now but all nodal points of authority or the concept of a democratic State itself are being attacked.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is only the beginning and not the end.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: I shall not go into the factors behind it, who the persons concerned are and why they are doing it. But it is apparent that it is a sort of nihilistic attitude which is taking over in certain areas of our public life, and a completely irresponsible and anarchist sort of movement is growing. I hope that all the Members of the House would join me in condemning such attacks not

only on press buildings or press people but over the organs of democracy themselves. (*Interruptions*) I made a reference to the *Searchlight*. When I went to Patna, I went to the *Searchlight* premises and I met the editor and the president of the Bihar Working Journalists, the working journalists working in the *Searchlight*, the people in the management and the other working men of *Searchlight*, and I have assured them that all possible steps will be taken by Government to give them help, whether it be in regard to machinery, if they want to import machinery or it be by way of replacement of newsprint which has been burnt down. We shall definitely try to help them to the best of our capacity.

I understand that the *India Nation* has also offered them to print the *Searchlight* in their own press, and I think this is a wonderful example of cooperation between newspapers when they are attacked or are under attack by anti-democratic forces.

Some reference has been made to All India Radio. Before I dwell on this, I would like to place before the House certain figures. A recent statistical analysis of our major 9 p.m. English news bulletin for the period January 1 to 15, 1974 has shown that the activities of Government accounted for only 5.4 per cent of the total coverage, and out of this, the Ministers by themselves got only 3.7 per cent of the total time, the news from States accounted for 8 per cent, socio-economic development 17 per cent, and what is more important is that activities like strikes, bands and agitations accounted for round about 22.4 per cent of the total coverage. This alone should show that there is no bias in favour of the ruling party in our news bulletin.

Another statistical information that I would like to place before the House is in regard to the scripts of 'Today in Parliament.' In the seven days from March 15 to 18 and 22 to 25, 1974, 'Today in Parliament' mentioned the contributions of as many as 72 Members belonging to the Opposition parties by name as against 39 of the Congress Party.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara) : But why ?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : That is why I say that if there has to be a complaint, it has to be from my side of the House and not from the Opposition.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Firstly, they do not speak and when they speak it means nothing at all. So, what can he do ?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : That would be Mr. Bosu's way of presenting it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I seek a clarification from him ? How many motions and half-an-hour discussions have been raised by Congressmen during this session ? Let us have those figures. It is a big lemon !

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : It is members on this side of the House who should really complain to us on this score.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : How many times did you mention the Prime Minister's name, morning, afternoon, evening and night ? It is All India Radio naturally. Don't you dare to say anything on this ! You will lose your job. We do not want you to.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : He is welcome to make his own comment, but the insinuation he has just made is not at all true. Shri Piloo Mody, Shri Mohanty and Shri Krishnan raised certain points about the AIR being turned into a public corporation or being turned over to private hands. I am glad that this was raised in the debate. I would request the House to consider the nature of this media and I would request the members who made such demands to consult the British Broadcasting Act, the provisions thereof.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Are you aware that in this very country, private companies were given licences to run radio stations ? Try and find out. I am afraid you do not know.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : The times when private companies were given permission and times today are completely different.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : At that time, there was a foreign government here. We were a subjugated race. At that time, it should be allowed ; now it should not be allowed !

MR. CHAIRMAN : If we enter into a dialogue, there will be no end.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You are casting an aspersion on me I am a member who has a precise way of talking.

SHRI S. A SHAMIM : We believe in dialogue, not in monologue.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : AIR does not believe in information barriers. Of course, this complaint is a hardy annual AIR faces charge of political partisanship, more so during elections. But the fact is that the media should not be blamed, if the Opposition has not been able to legitimise its own message This is completely unrelated to elections or the political situation in the country. It is not because AIR broadcasts one thing or the other.

Basically AIR in its news and information policy depends on these criteria : news of general significance, of reliability, of balance, of speed in the diffusion of information. It is not in favour of the political party in power or any particular political party. It presents the news in a balanced form.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What sort of balance ? Short weight ?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : Whether it is a privately-owned newspaper office or in a publicly-owned broadcasting corporation, its news room has to determine the order of importance and the manner of presentation of the news. It has always to decide what to tell and how to tell.

I will not enter into a debate as to whether "good news is no news" or "whether bad news is good news" or "whether only good news is news." This is a perennial debate among journalists and in all the news rooms. I can only say that the AIR news room has three roles : the role of a news-gatherer, as a competitor-colleague of the other media and, of course, role as an employer.

Basically, All India Radio all the time depends, as I said, on balance, on speed and on reliability of the news.

SHRI S A SHAMIM : I wish it were.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : I must reiterate that the charge levelled against AIR of partisanship is completely wrong. This is a hardy annual the Ministry has to face

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You are a young man. We have heard you enough. You are a good man doing a bad job. Let us go to something else.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : That is so far as the news side of the radio is concerned

I would agree that to do this, we need that if broadcasting is to serve the national interests, then, it has to select certain issues and it has to concentrate on those central issues in all the human manifestations in the particular society and also it has to communicate the basic and enduring facts in society. Also, it has to foster the understanding of the social policy as such. This is the national broadcasting policy that All India Radio has adopted for itself.

I would agree that to do this, we need expert professionalisation and this is exactly what the All India Radio proposes to take up, and this year we have moved in this direction. For the time, the House would be glad to know that a sum of 75 lakhs has been allotted for the soft ware programme. Also, for the first time now we are going in a big way for audience

[Shri Dharam Bir Sinha]

research. So far as training facilities are concerned, we are again going in a big way to establish regional centres, and we are also going to recruit roundabout 200 programme men. So far as the programme development and planning is concerned, for the first time a directorate is being created and this directorate will not only train the broadcasters in the context of the present but it will also look ahead to what broadcasting is going to be 10 years hence or so and prepare and train broadcasters for the coming times.

Yuva Vani is being broadened. It is going to different places. As regards farm and home units, at the moment, the existing units are 30. Eight more are planned to be added this year. In the next Plan 22 more will be added. The other areas in which All India Radio will be embarking is the science cell, and we are going to have science reporters, and we are going to have four major production centres for light music and for choral groups. All India Radio has also begun a serious effort to evaluate the content of programmes and the presentation of programmes. On the basis of my experience when I went round the various stations of All India Radio, I do realise that All India Radio programmes do need a second look in certain areas. So far as the problem of multi-channel stations is concerned, All India Radio has started moving in away that it can present different programmes at different times of the day, most particularly in the mornings. One perennial problem that All India Radio has been facing all this time is the fragmentation of transmission time and it has to be overcome.

I am very thankful to Shri Anantrao Patil for the kind words that he used for us in the course of the debate. He referred to newsprint production and its capacity. In the next plan, it is proposed to expand the NEPA to double its capacity, and then newsprint plants in Kerala and Assam in the public sector are being set up, and also one in Himachal Pradesh the private sector.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How many years will the Kerala plant take to come up?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: We hope that the Kerala plant will come up in the next two or three years. As regards Assam, it will be difficult to say at the moment. For the Himachal Pradesh project, a licence was given to a private firm long time back. It seems this might come up.

So far as the Newspaper Finance Corporation is concerned, the details have now been worked out and I hope very soon to come before Parliament with the Bill.

It is a fact that economies of scale affect the newspaper industry, not only in India but all over the world, and it is for the leaders of journalism like Mr. Anantrao Patil to come forward and project the newspaper scene as they would see at least a decade hence.

The newspaper scene in the country, I think, would be completely different from what it is today, and also, the newspapers. In content, format, organisation or even in terms of economy itself. Some thought will have to be given. I admit these are great challenges or even crises and I hope that the leaders of the journalistic profession will have the vision to look ahead and start working towards that goal. Mr. Boura referred to the language of the All India Radio. Our entire effort is to make it the people's language. This is a problem which has to be viewed in much larger context. The problem is of elitism and elitist language use. This problem is engaging our continuous attention and we are considering how to overcome this. . .(*Interruptions*). We keep impressing upon our people, our producers and our officers and they try to impress upon those who write the scripts. But I agree this is a real problem and it will need continuous effort to make the radio language, the language of the common man. Mr. Gujral, my colleague, has repeatedly said that the All India Radio has no language policy; it has a communication

[Shri Dharam Bir Sinha]

policy. This is the direction in which we are moving...(*Interruptions*).

Reference was made to our external services. The powers of the transmitters is being increased. External services of the All India Radio are not only meant for Indians residing abroad, but they are also meant to project India's view-point in the broadcasts.

Mr. Das Munshi was right in saying that some of the newspapers are today fount of cyncism. When one sees a daily newspaper it seems as the blackest day on earth has come. Each successive day seems to make one feel as if the previous day was better and today was the worst. I do not know if it is a deliberate effort to sap the confidence of the nation. The newspapers ae owned and controlled in the service of one particular interest group in this country. That is apparent.

18 hrs.

श्री मधु लिमये : मिनिउम फैलाने के लिए आप जो कुछ कर रहे हैं उसके बारे में आपका क्या कहना है ?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: Our effort is to fight it, through various media

श्री मधु लिमये : इसी लिए प्रधान मंत्री स्मगलर्ज से मुकाबला करती है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: How long you will take ?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: I will take another ten to fifteen minutes.

Sir, particularly, there was a reference about Statesmen. The Statesmen story is a sad story. Even in the days of freedom struggle. when we violently differed from the Statesmen, it has certain respect. Then it was the editor of the Statesmen who mattered and it was the editor who was known. Today it is a different story. When we find that it is not the iournalists but the management who have taken over the direction of the policies of the Statesmen, we feel that something has been lost. The management has gained control over editorial staff. Something has been lost by the Indian Press. The freedom of the Press, where at least in one paper the editor was the real man. has been completely compromised.

I also appreciate the very strong sentiments against vulgarity in films expressed by Mr. Priya Ranjan Das Munsi I am certain public opinion would also have its impact along with the censorship policy of the Government. So far as his suggestion for celebration of the centenary of Shri Sarat Chandra Chattopadhya is concerned we will definitely take note of it His suggestion is accepted

Now, Mr. Sanghi referred about national awards to films I am glad that he has now welcomed the new system for national awards and I am sure whatever complaints he might have had in the past in regard to the old system, will be removed by this new system. He has also offered other good suggestions and we will give our utmost consideration to them. So far as the import of films is concerned, I can assure him that there is no prejudice against any country in the import of films We will choose the best from everywhere, on the basis of best commercial terms.

Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao has made a suggestion in regard to a documentary on Shri T. Prakasam. We will take action on this.

There has also been a suggestion in regard to the tribal Chhau dance of Orissa. I will ask the Song and Drama Division to register a party of Chhau dancers. Shri Banamali Patnaik referred to the programmes from Jeypore Station. We will attend to this also.

All India Radio has plans for one correspondent, subject to availability of funds, in every district. In the next year, from

this Plan onwards, we will continue to increase the number of district correspondents. There has been some cooperation from the Publication Division and the National Book Trust and I am sure they will also have better linkage, understanding and planning of their year's schedule of books.

In Cuttack, I understand work on the studio— Mr. Surendra Mohanty referred to this—has now finally started. Stores have been collected; cement, steel etc. have been collected and work has started. As far as the transmitter is concerned, I understand, this would be commissioned soon enough. About the other things that he referred to, my colleague, Mr. Gujral, has already explained the position.

Shri Hiren Mukherjee referred to the take-over of Metro cinemas The ministry agreed in principle to acquire the cinemas provided they became available on beneficial terms In fact, the Government have even considered it necessary to set up a negotiating committee consisting of representatives of various departments concerned, with a view to negotiating with M/s. Transarsa S.A. of Switzerland the terms and conditions of the purchase of theatres by the Government.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): On a point of order, Sir. He should be asked to continue tomorrow. The House has not extended the time of today's sitting.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: I am just concluding.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is just finishing.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: The foreign firms have offered to contact the Government of India in case their negotiations with the Indian Company fail. The Reserve Bank have not, however, given permission for the purchase of the shares by the Indian Company.

Regarding the Film Workers Bill, I hope that by the next session, we would come before this House with that Bill.

18.06 hrs.

STATEMENT RE PROCUREMENT AND PRICING POLICY OF WHEAT FOR 1974-75 SEASON

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): Sir, in the context of the present food situation, the policy that should be adopted in regard to procurement and pricing of wheat has assumed considerable importance. Despite a good kharif crop, the psychology of shortage prevailing in the country has unfortunately encouraged hoarding at all levels. The policy for 1974 in all aspects was considered in the National Food Advisory Council, the Consultative Committee of Parliament and the Conference of Chief Ministers.

2. After careful consideration, it has been decided to continue the procurement of wheat by the public agencies in all the States and, in addition, to allow wholesalers, both private and cooperative societies, to operate under a system of licensing and control. The existing single State zones will be continued. There will be no restrictions on the movement of wheat within the States on trade account.

3. In the surplus States of Punjab, Haryana, U.P., Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, 50 per cent levy will be imposed on the foodgrain traders, including such cooperative societies on their daily purchases in the mandis/purchase centres, to be given to Government at a fixed price of Rs. 105/- per quintal. After the levy obligation has been discharged, the traders including such cooperative societies will be permitted to sell the levy-free wheat within the State or outside the State on the basis of a permit. In the other wheat producing States, the State Governments may undertake procurement by a graded levy on producers.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order, Sir. It has come out in the press that the wholesalers are wanting Rs 150 a quintal for the wheat they will give. We want a clarification. Is it a mere trickery that they start with Rs. 105 and after sometime demand Rs 25 more and go on like that? We want a categorical assurance that the price will under no circumstances be increased beyond Rs. 105. This is a very serious matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. The Minister may continue.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: In view of the need to improve market arrivals and maximise procurement of wheat and to encourage the growers to obtain a sufficiently remunerative price which will not only provide them with an incentive to expand production but also bring out stocks, it has been decided to fix the Government purchase price of wheat for the 1974-75 marketing season at Rs. 105/- per quintal for all varieties of wheat. Consequent upon the increase in the purchase price, the Central issue price of wheat will be revised to Rs 120/- per quintal for all varieties of wheat.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on a point of order. It is stated that the Central Government would purchase at a price of Rs. 105. But what would be the retail price at the ration shops?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister finish his statement.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The policy aims at giving the growers a good market price, improving availability of wheat particularly in the deficit States at the same time discouraging hoarding at all levels and reducing wide variations in the prices of foodgrains in various parts of the country. It is also expected to create conditions favourable for equitable distribution of foodgrains produced in the country and to enable the public distribution system to meet reasonable requirements.

The trade will operate under strict control and regulations including a ceiling on prices and stringent measures against violations For successful implementation of this policy, while opportunity has been provided to cooperative societies, non-official committees will also be set up at different levels.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I rise on a point of order. Firstly, the press has very clearly stated that the wholesalers want Rs. 150 per quintal of wheat. The Minister has stated that the price is Rs. 105 per quintal. So, he is making an untrue statement. Secondly, he says the issue price at the Central level would be Rs. 125 What would be the end price at the ration shops? Thirdly, we would like to have your consent for a full-fledged debate on this

SHRI H N MUKHERJEE (Calcutta—North East): Sir, I wish to raise a matter of principle relative to this kind of *volte face* in so far as government policy is concerned. We are not a Parliament to be told, in the manner that the Minister has told us, that something has been decided and that we should swallow it It is absolutely necessary, as early as possible, to have a discussion of this matter and have the decision approved by Parliament. Because, earlier, at one point of time, there was an effort to consult the representatives of political parties in this House. That process of consultation was given up. They have consulted, heaven knows which devil's interests which are involved, and they have brought about this change in policy in a manner which is dictatorial, which goes against the ways of parliamentary functioning. I demand, therefore, and I hope the representatives of opposition parties would agree, that this must be decided in Parliament, and then they can say that they have changed the government policy. Let the whole nation know what it is.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): My submission is that we are going to have a discussion on the Grants of the

Ministry of Agriculture, which would be coming up after about five or six days. It is surprising that when this morning this matter was raised by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and others, when the Deputy Speaker was in the Chair, the Minister was not here to give any answer. Now suddenly, at the fag end of the day, when the House is depleted in strength and when there is not even the quorum, he is making this statement. So, my submission is that we should have a discussion and it should not be implemented, unless the House passes it or rejects it After all, this House cannot be taken for granted. I cannot be a member of a post mortem House

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं। जहां तक इन की नयी नीति का सवाल है इस के बारे में अखबारों में एक अरसे से खबरें आ रही है और उस के ऊपर बाकायदा हम लोगों के द्वारा नोटिस दिए गए है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि हम लोगों के द्वारा जो ध्यान आकर्षण के सुझाव दिए गए थे उन के जवाब में इन का बयान क्यों नहीं आया क्योंकि उस के जवाब में बयान आता तो हम लोगों को अपनी बात रखने का मौका मिलता। तो इस सदन में इस के ऊपर तत्काल बहस करने का मौका मिले और अभी मंत्री महोदय खुलासा करें कि इस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान के कई इलाकों में खास कर के बिहार में अनाज का इतना घोर अभाव है कि राशन की दुकानों में बिल्कुल अनाज नहीं है, लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं, पश्चिमी बंगाल से भी खबरें आ रही है, कई सूबों में भुखमरी से लोग मर रहे है, तो मंत्री महोदय कम से कम यह इस वक्त बताने की कृपा करें कि बिहार आदि इलाकों में पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम के द्वारा अनाज का वितरण करने के बारे में तत्काल कौन से कदम वह उठाने जा रहे है?

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): In the very beginning, this Government has been saying that they were taking over the wholesale trade in foodgrains and they were allowing hoarders to hoard all the foodgrains. They have now stocked it. Now, this Government comes forward to make a statement, giving the right to these people to sell foodgrains at higher prices This is a very serious matter. You should allow this matter to be discussed in this House tomorrow itself.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, as you know, after the Minister makes a statement, under the Rules, there cannot be a discussion. As this was a matter which concerns the Members vitally, I permitted the Members to make some submissions.

As to whether there should be a discussion or not, I think, it will not be fair on my part to give a ruling. I will convey the feelings of the hon. Members to the Speaker. I know I am in the Chair and I exercise the powers of the Speaker. But as this matters relates to the business of the House, I feel, it will not be fair on my part to give a ruling. I will convey the feelings expressed by the hon. Members to the Speaker.

I adjourn the House to re-assemble tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 29, 1974/Chaitra 8, 1896(Saka)

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